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57





*From the Southern California  
Bureau of Information*

# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



Published By The  
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# California

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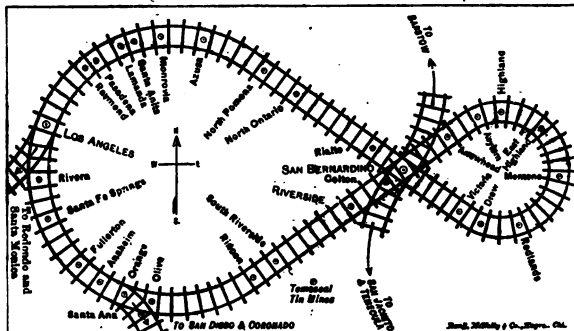
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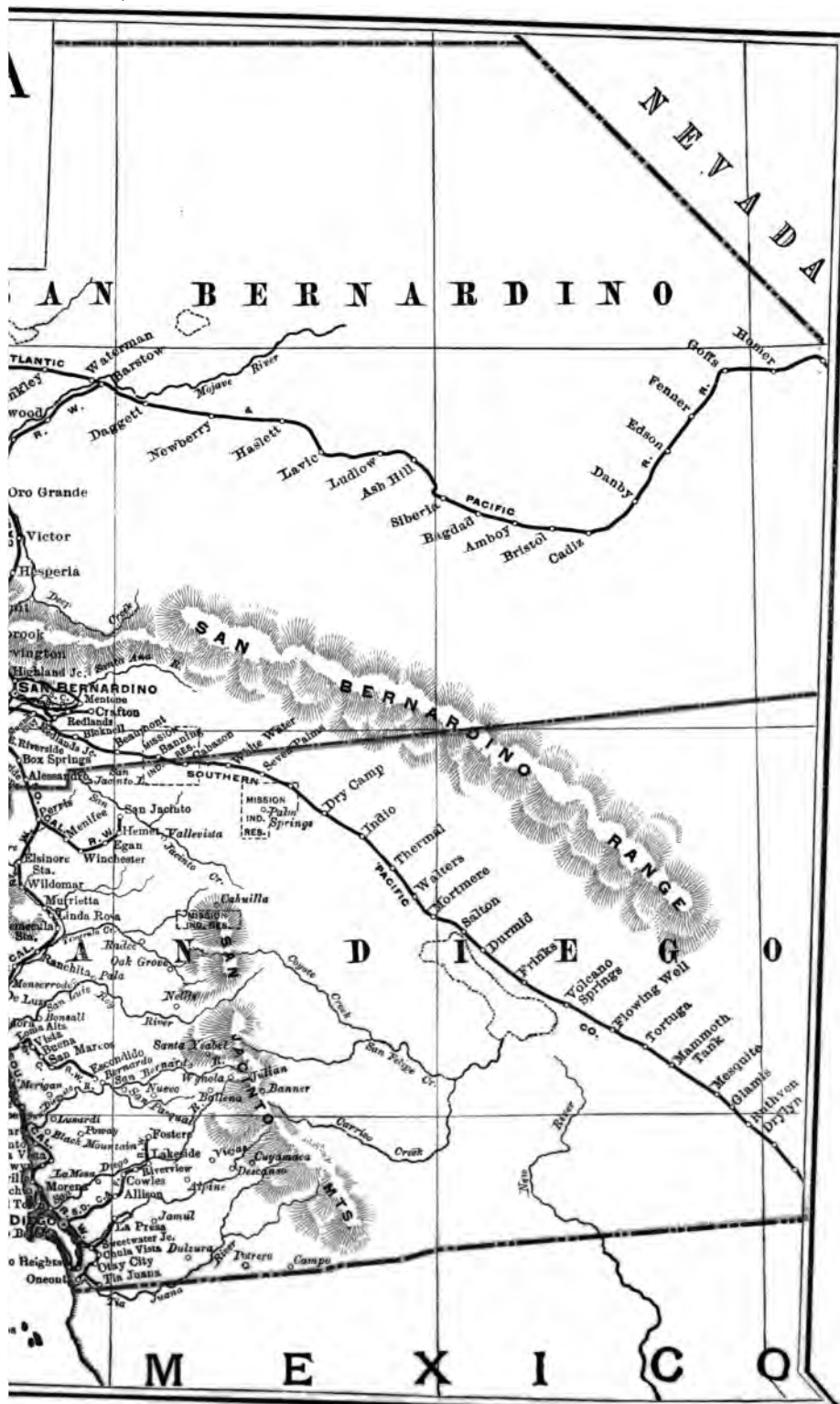
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# SOUTHERN CALIF

The Territory covered by the  
of Information.







# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

AN AUTHENTIC DESCRIPTION OF ITS NATURAL FEATURES,  
RESOURCES, AND PROSPECTS.

CONTAINING RELIABLE INFORMATION  
FOR THE

*HOMESEAKER, TOURIST, AND INVALID*

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PUBLISHED BY THE

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUREAU OF INFORMATION.

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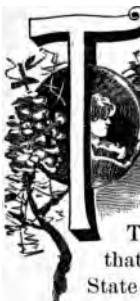
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Chicago, 1892.

220



## PREFACE.

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 HIS work is issued by the Bureau of Information of Southern California, an organization founded in December of 1891, at a convention, in Los Angeles, of forty delegates appointed by the Boards of Supervisors of the six southern counties. These counties are Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Orange, Santa Barbara, and Ventura. They comprise a section with an area of 44,901 square miles, and with 201,000 population. This section has a climate and soil differing in some respects from that of the rest of the State. It is, moreover, the only part of the State that has competing transportation facilities. Out of these two principal causes, and the agricultural and commercial interests which go with them, there has grown up a natural union among the six counties of Southern California, and a number of associations have been formed within these geographical lines. Thus, there is a Southern California World's Fair Association, which will take charge of the exhibit of this part of the State at the Columbian Exposition, and a Southern California Citrus Fair Association, which manages every year the display of the citrus fruit of the section, and numerous other similar organizations.

It was the belief of the Boards of Supervisors of these counties, and of the various Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce existing through the section, that the time was ripe for a more complete union, and one which should admit of work for a common end, viz., that of disseminating reliable information about Southern California throughout the East.

In the month of November, 1891, delegates were appointed by the various Boards of Supervisors of the counties, and the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce in the section, and on the 8th of December a meeting took place at the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles, at which a permanent organization was effected. An executive committee was appointed, and was instructed to arrange for the publication and free distribution of printed matter about Southern California. The present work is the result.

The work of the Bureau of Information does not conclude, but merely has its beginning, with the publication and distribution of this pamphlet. The members of the Bureau are sincere in their belief that there are several millions of people east of the Rockies who, if they could be made to understand all the advantages of life in Southern California, would change their residence to this section before the end of the century. During the years to come, the Bureau proposes to labor to the end that as many as possible of them may receive the necessary information.



# SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION.



**T**HAT portion of the State usually referred to as Southern California includes the six counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura, and Santa Barbara. It extends in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction along the coast of the Pacific Ocean for a distance of about 275 miles, with an average width of 150 miles; the total area being 44,901 square miles, or 29 per cent. of the area of the State.

These figures will not express much to the average reader. To make them more telling, and to show how considerable is the area of Southern California, let us make a few comparisons. The areas of the following States approximate that of Southern California: Indiana, 36,350; Kentucky, 40,400; Louisiana, 48,720; Mississippi, 46,810; New York, 49,170; Ohio, 41,060; Pennsylvania, 45,215; Tennessee, 42,050; Virginia, 42,450.

The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont could all be placed within the boundaries of Southern California, and still leave 1,154 square miles to spare.

Again, take the area of a few European countries, in comparison with the 44,901 square miles of Southern California: Belgium, 11,373; Denmark, 14,789; England and Wales, 58,186; Greece, 24,977; Ireland, 32,531; Holland, 12,680; Portugal, 34,606; Scotland, 29,820; Switzerland, 15,991.

**Population.** The population of Southern California by the census of 1890 was 201,352, or  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the population of the State. The increase during the past ten years has been remarkable. The population in 1880 was 64,371, being  $7\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. of the population of the State. So that, within ten years, Southern California has more than trebled its actual population, and more than doubled its relative population as compared with the whole State. Still, it will be a long time before Southern California becomes overpopulated. Greece, with a little over half the area, has twelve times the population; Switzerland, with about one-third the area, has sixteen times the population; and Portugal, with three-fourths the area, has twenty-five times the population. These are all mountainous countries, and largely dependent upon horticulture and agriculture for support.

**The Coast Line.** The line of demarkation between Southern California and the rest of the State has been sharply defined by nature. Commencing about the northern line of Santa Barbara County, the Pacific Coast, for the first time in its long course from Alaska southward, makes a decided change. Abandoning the general southeasterly direction which it has held for two thousand miles, it there turns and bears off almost due east. In the same latitude the Sierra, which, from Alaska, south, follows the general trend of the coast, turns also from its northerly and southerly course, and as a great transverse range runs directly eastward, walling in the country from the north, then turning southward with a great curve, shutting it in from the east. North of the Tehachepi Range California faces the sea; south of that range it faces the sun. Furthermore, the Kuro-Siwo current, which comes down from Alaska, is, at Point Concepcion, shot clear of the land by the cape, and never approaches close to the shore again, the separation being further helped by a long chain of islands, extending from the island San Miguel, near Point Concepcion, to the Lower California line.

**The Promised Land.** With the change in the direction of the coast comes a change in the character of the interior. The great Sierra still walls in the country from the arid inland plain, but the Coast Range becomes broken, at times

entirely disappearing, leaving the interior more open to the sea. Thus is Southern California distinguished as a land peculiarly favored by nature, a fitting counterpart of the Promised Land as it was ere the deserts were allowed to encroach upon its fertile plains. In fact, Southern California is very like Palestine in natural features, resembling that country far more than it does Italy, to which it is so often compared. Like Palestine, it is a comparatively narrow strip of land facing a western sea; it is shut off from interior deserts by high mountains, snow-capped in winter; it has its dry and wet seasons; it is a land "flowing with milk and honey," and in both countries flourish the olive, the fig, and the vine, the grapes of Eschcol, which excited the wonder of the Israelites, finding their counterpart at any of our horticultural shows. Along the coast, from Point Sal to the Mexican line, and extending on an average about forty miles from the ocean, lie some 10,000 square miles of land which, on the unbiased testimony of a multitude of experienced travelers, is superior in climate, soil, and attractiveness of surroundings to any other section of similar expanse on the face of the globe.

### **Astonishing Variety.**

Variety is one of the noteworthy features of Southern California. Outside of the Colorado and Mojave deserts there is not one dull, monotonous plain. It is a succession of mesas and valleys, each possessing distinctive features of soil and climate, shut off from each other by rolling hills, dotted with oak and walnut, and backed by the majestic Sierra, pine-clad toward the summits, and occasionally snow-capped in winter, when the oranges are ripening and the heliotrope is blossoming in the valleys below, while from the foot of the snow-clad mountains to the seashore is but a couple of hours' journey.

Of the forty thousand square miles in Southern California, a large proportion of the total area lies in the Mojave and Colorado basins, usually called "deserts." But the "Great American Desert" of our school-boy days has been found to be a myth. It has been pushed farther and farther west, until it has now almost entirely disappeared.

### **The Blossoming Desert.**

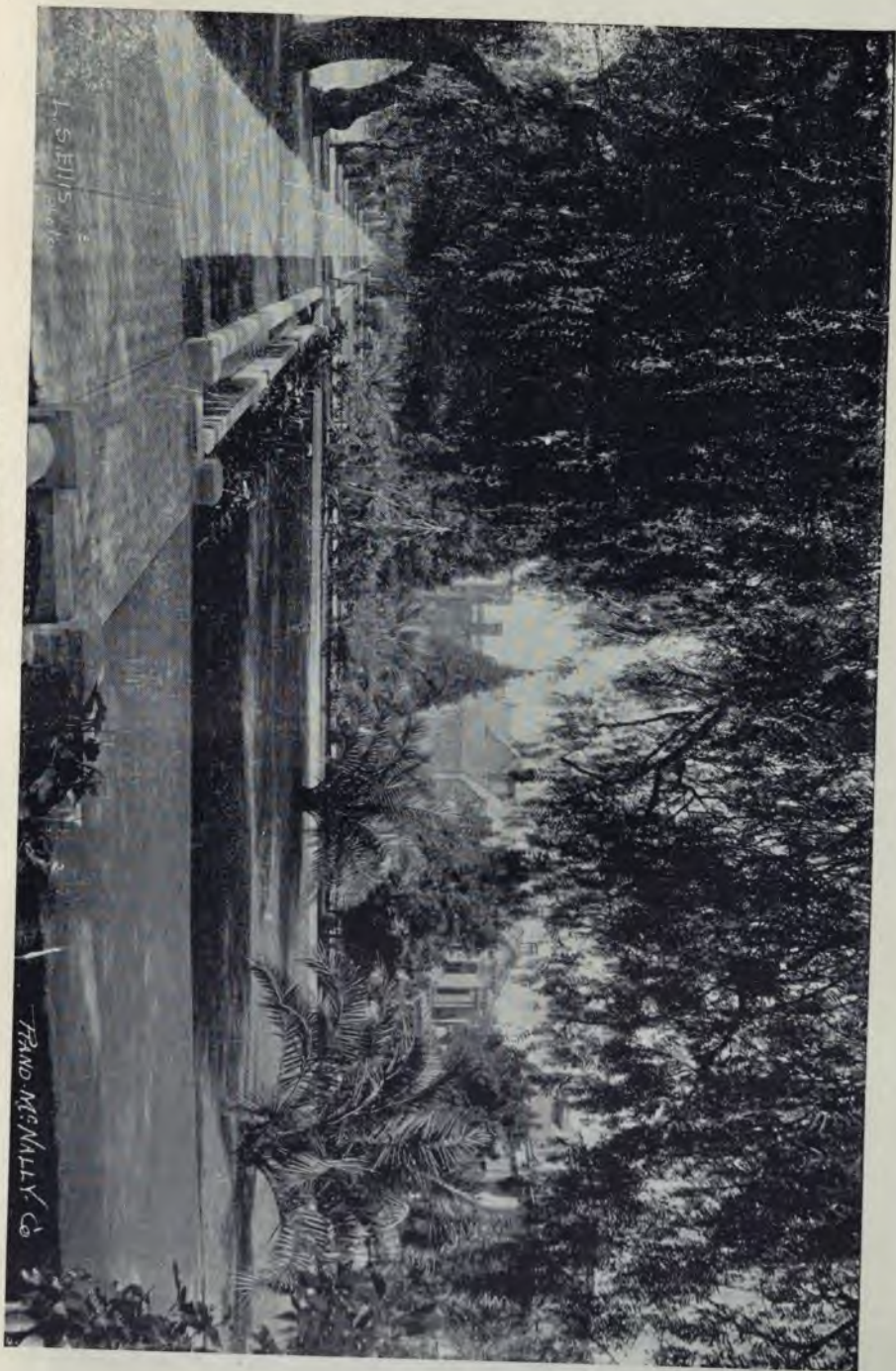
Forty years ago, the man who talked of growing wheat in the San Joaquin Valley—the granary of California—was laughed at. Twenty years ago, Riverside, the center of California orange production, was a barren, sandy, and desert waste. Twenty years hence, the Mojave and Colorado basins will support a dense population. Water will be the magic element to effect this marvelous change. The soil is there of untold productiveness, waiting to yield bounteous harvests



as soon as it is vitalized by moisture. And the water is coming. It has been shown to be available by means of artesian wells, as well as from the mountains, for large areas. The western extension of the so-called Mojave Desert raised last year nearly a million dollars' worth of wheat, of a quality that took first premium at the New Orleans fair, besides alfalfa, mammoth vegetables, raisin grapes, and other fruit. Around Hesperia, in the southeastern part of the same Mojave Desert, two-year-old fruit trees yield large crops, while from a little oasis in the Colorado Desert have come to Los Angeles the earliest grapes, figs, and melons ever received here.

When the basins of the Colorado and Mojave shall have been thoroughly developed, Southern California will easily support in comfort a population twice as great as that of the entire Pacific Coast to-day.





CORNER FIGUEROA AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS, LOS ANGELES.

HAND-MANLY CO





ORANGE GROVE FROM SIERRA MADRE VILLA.

PAUL H. KELLEY & CO.

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## CLIMATE.

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THE "glorious climate of Californy" has been harped upon to such an extent by enthusiastic and often injudicious writers that it has become something of a by-word in the East, where many have the impression that climate is about all that Southern California has to offer; a common saying being, that we sell the climate at so much an acre and throw in the land.

There is, perhaps, after all, something of truth in the latter part of this statement, for if you take the climate from our land the latter becomes of no greater value than thousands of square miles of equally fertile soil in other portions of Uncle Sam's broad domain. It is the climate which enables our land to yield products which can not be grown elsewhere in the United States, and which command a high price in the markets of the world. Then, for the health-seeker, the climate of Southern California often means renewed life; and what will a man not give for his life? So why should we not sell our climate?

### **A Valuable Article.**

The climate of California is good; that of Southern California is better. Owing to geographical reasons, explained in the former article, Southern California, from the northern part of Santa Barbara County to the Mexican line, has a climate of its own, differing from the rest of the State in being dryer, more sunny, and less windy.

### **The Seasons.**

There is no winter and summer in Southern California. They are represented by a wet and dry season. The former is far from a steady downpour, as some suppose. The rainy season is the pleasantest time of the year. A beautiful sight is the birth of a Southern California spring, following the first considerable downfall in the winter months. The bare brown hills are transformed by a mantle of vivid green, soon followed by a variegated carpet of wild flowers. Three or four days of rainfall are followed by as many weeks of sunny skies, when all nature smiles.



The average annual rainfall for Southern California is fifteen (15) inches.

**As You Like It.** A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the borders of Southern California, and even within a couple of hours' journey. On the coast it is cool in summer, with occasional fogs at night, a climate that is soothing to the nervous. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times, though, owing to the dry atmosphere, a temperature of 100° here is less oppressive than 80° in New York. Then, as the mountains are climbed, cooler, bracing air is again encountered. On a winter's day the traveler may breakfast by the seashore, after a dip in the ocean, lunch amid the orange groves, and dine in the snow fields of the Sierra. The person who can not be satisfied, climatically, in Southern California must indeed be hard to please.

This is an "all the year round climate," pleasant in summer as well as winter. There is none of the depressing heat or the insect pests which drive visitors from Florida as soon as summer commences. It is not an enervating climate, but bracing and full of electricity; a climate that makes the sick well and the strong more vigorous. The nights are cool, blankets being needed, within thirty miles of the coast, every day in the year.

**How the Thermometer Tells It.** The mean average temperature of Southern California for January is 55°; July, 70°. There are occasional

slight frosts, but never sufficient to damage mature semi-tropical trees. In the lower places, nursery stock of delicate trees and young growths are occasionally frosted, and such plants as the calla lily and banana nipped. Again, there are belts where peas, beans, tomatoes, and other vegetables grow all through the winter, while throughout the length and breadth of Southern California the heliotrope, geranium, and jasmine blossoms shed their perfume from thousands of gardens in midwinter. There are but few days in the year when the thermometer falls to 32°, and frequently years pass, in many portions of Southern California, without seeing the mercury so low.

**In the Various Counties.** The two features which mainly influence the climate of Southern California are distance from the ocean and elevation. Thus, there is little difference between the climates of Santa Barbara and San Diego, over 200 miles apart, but much difference between those of Santa Monica, on the Pacific Ocean, and Pasadena, which lies only a little more than twenty miles inland. The climate of Los



Angeles is that of most Southern California points at an equal distance from the ocean. That of Orange County is very similar. San Diego has, within its wide borders, every climate to be found in Southern California. San Bernardino has many not, dry inland plains and elevated valleys, on the borders of the desert, where remarkable cures of consumption have been effected. There are also mountain resorts among the pines, with ice and snow in winter. Santa Barbara and Ventura, with their stretch of sheltered seacoast, have been justly termed the "Riviera of the Pacific." The mountain valley of the Ojai, in the latter county, has been made celebrated as a resort by the writer Nordhoff.

The constant suction of the prevailing winds, from the ocean during the day and to the ocean at night, prevents the possibility of malarial conditions.

In short, the climate of Southern California is one that leaves a person entirely untrammelled, free to work or play in the open air almost every day in the year, without having to give a thought to the weather. Residents of Southern California do not remark, when they get up in the morning, "What a fine day!" A fine day is a matter of course.

**Health and Long Life.** Dyspeptic troubles yield readily to an open air life in Southern California, and to the variety of fresh fruits which may be obtained here at all seasons of the year. Persons of delicate constitution, who are unable to endure severe climatic changes, put on flesh and grow robust here. Consumptives are particularly benefited by a residence in our pure dry air. There is something in the atmosphere of the whole State that seems to be a bar to this disease. In the State of California, the entire number of deaths by all diseases of the respiratory organs was recently reported at less than 10 per cent., of which more than half were imported cases, and Chinamen, whose deaths are almost exclusively from these diseases. The same causes carried off 20 per cent. in New York, 24 in Michigan, 27 in Maine, and 29 in Massachusetts.

In Southern California, not only are lung troubles extremely rare among natives, but a large proportion of invalids is almost sure to be benefited, if located in spots suited to their needs. In hundreds of cases invalids make an entire recovery of health, and in other cases the disease is stayed and many years of life gained. For those in the advanced stages of consumption the dryer mountain atmosphere is generally conceded more beneficial than that of the section near the

coast, which is more adapted to those who suffer from nervous complaints.

**Mortality Figures.** The number of deaths in Los Angeles city during 1891 was 1,835. Reckoned on a population of 65,000, this gives a death rate of 12.84 per 1,000, which is very favorable, especially when it is considered that this is a health resort, to which many come in the last stages of disease. For instance, more than one-fifth of the deaths for 1891 were from consumption, a disease which, as stated, is almost unknown here, except when imported. Of the 174 deaths from this cause, in Los Angeles, during 1891, only 20 were natives of the Pacific Coast, the majority having come from the Eastern States in advanced stages of the disease. Deducting these 154 visitors, who come to die within our gates, would reduce the death rate to a little over 10 per 1,000.

Another fact which should be considered is that the county hospital is situated within the city limits, and deaths of patients from all parts of the county occurring there are included in the report.

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Arthur L. Hooper of Los Angeles reports the following yield of a three-acre peach orchard planted to the Lemon, and the Orange Cling, and the Salway: The second year from planting the returns from his peach crop were \$40. The returns for corn and barley raised between the rows of trees were \$165. The third year the returns from the peach crop were \$400. The returns for the fourth year were \$260. The returns of this, the fifth year, \$750. These returns are all net, as the crop of barley raised between the trees amply paid for all cultivation, irrigation, and gathering the crop.

E. Bandle of Burbank reports 900 sacks of potatoes as the product of five acres grown without irrigation. The variety is the White Burbank. The crop sold for \$900, and the cost of production was \$300, leaving a net profit of \$600. Soil, sandy loam. Forty of these potatoes to the bushel.

S. H. Thorp of Ventura reports as the yield from forty acres of apricots, ten years old, 720,000 pounds of green fruit. The soil is a sandy loam and trees were irrigated. The sales were sixty tons of dried fruit, and the amount realized \$15,000. Increase in production and price as compared with former years was 25 per cent.

## LAND AND WATER.



HEAD this article advisedly "*Land and Water*," for, as will be shown, there is much land in this section capable of yielding large and valuable crops that is absolutely worthless without an artificial water supply.

The soil of Southern California is as diversified as its topography and climate have been shown to be. In the lower valleys the soil consists of a rich alluvium, deposited by streams in past ages, varying according to the amount of sand or clay which it contains. Here and there are found streaks of this description of land tinged with white alkali, and unfit for agriculture until it has been reclaimed, although there are a few crops which do better in soil which contains some alkali. Among these are beets, asparagus, and pears. The upper valleys possess all grades of this alluvium, and have also, in some places, a black soil called *adobe*, which is largely composed of decayed vegetable matter. This forms a very tenacious mud in wet weather, and is the material from which the early Mexican residents formed their houses. It is well adapted to grain, and to some varieties of fruit.

**All Sorts of Soil.** On the mesas, or plains, there is much soil composed of debris washed from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations. This makes an excellent fruit soil. There are also some sandy clay soils on the mesas. A very large area is composed of a rich sandy loam, with water at from five to twelve feet below the surface. By thorough cultivation of this soil the water will remain near the surface all the year round, and it produces every variety of vegetation in great luxuriance. Orange trees do well on this variety of land, and deciduous fruits may be raised on it without irrigation. Artesian water may be had, in many places, at a depth of from 60 to 100 feet.

### **In the Thermal Belts.**

Leaving the mesas, we next come to the rolling and table lands. The soil here is warm, porous, and more or less sandy, free from all except occasional frosts. Here citrus fruits may be successfully raised. Irrigation is generally used, either from surface streams or with water raised by means of windmills. Next come the foot-hills, the true home, in this section, of citrus and other semi-tropical fruits. Much of this land is entirely free from frost. With water for irrigation, this land is considered the choicest in Southern California, and commands a high price. Beyond are the mountains, much of which are good for pasturage and bee ranches, with small mountain valleys where apples and cherries thrive.

### **Irrigation not Universal.**

A mistaken idea prevails to some extent in the East that farming is only carried on in Southern California by means of irrigation, and that without it crops would be a failure. For all grains and winter crops irrigation is not employed. Corn is irrigated in some localities, being a summer crop, but is successfully grown in many places without irrigation. Upon some lands, after a crop raised without irrigation has been harvested, another is raised by means of irrigation. On irrigated land, two and three crops a year are frequently raised by alternating barley, hay, corn and potatoes, or other crops. Where water from rivers is used, the sediment held in suspension to a great extent renews the fertility of the soil. There are sandy lands about Los Angeles that have been cropped for three-quarters of a century with no apparent diminution of fertility. Water is used to a certain extent in the orchards and vineyards on the uplands and about the foot-hills. Citrus fruits, berries, and summer vegetables must be irrigated. There are large tracts of land within a dozen miles or so of the ocean which are kept naturally moist by sea fogs at night, in summer, and a cool breeze during the day. Here dairying is successfully carried on, and such crops as corn, apples, pears, and apricots do well without irrigation. Farther back in the interior valleys are thousands of acres of desert-like land, that are apparently worthless, but upon which water works a magic transformation, changing the desert into a garden.

### **Whence Water is Obtained.**

Water for irrigation is obtained from the rivers, from all the small mountain streams, and from artesian wells. The old conception of Southern California as a waterless land is being rapidly corrected. Tunnels are driven into the mountains, and water is almost invariably

struck in varying quantities. At other places, mammoth dams have been constructed at suitable sites in the mountains, forming reservoirs to catch the winter rainfall, which would otherwise rush off to the ocean along the water-courses, many of which are dry all the summer. Four of the most important of these dams are the Sweetwater, in San Diego County; the Bear Valley, in San Bernardino County; the Hemet Valley, in the San Jacinto Mountains, San Diego County, and the Pacoima, in San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles County. The Arrowhead Reservoir, back of San Bernardino, will be one of the largest in the State. On the lowlands, flowing wells are obtained at depths varying from 60 to 200 feet or more. They are quickly and cheaply bored by machinery. Some of these wells give a very large flow. Near Pomona, which is chiefly supplied with water from artesian wells, are over 100 wells of depths ranging from 150 to 180 feet.

**Irrigation Methods.** Where a person has an artesian supply on a high portion of his tract he is, of course, independent as to water. Otherwise, the furnishing of water for irrigation, which involves a large outlay for tunneling, piping, and constructing reservoirs, is undertaken by companies. A recent Legislature passed a beneficent law, known as the "Wright Act," permitting districts to organize and issue bonds, which can be sold for the purpose of constructing an irrigation system. The bonds, which run twenty years, are a lien on the land, and payable in installments. This law has given a great impetus to irrigation. A number of districts have been formed, and others are in contemplation.

Where land is purchased in an irrigated section, the right to so much water—generally one inch to ten acres—is purchased with the land. Where the water right is purchased, the expense for keeping pipes and ditches in order, etc., runs from 50 cents to \$2.50 per acre per year. The cost of water to purchasers per acre per year, in cases where the land-owners do not own the water, varies from \$2.50 to \$12.

### **Prices to Suit All Pockets.**

Now, as to the prices of land. There is a general impression in the East that Southern California land is so expensive as to be beyond the reach of all but the well-to-do. The farmer from the grain States is apt to open his eyes when he is asked from \$100 to \$200 for land that looks to him thin and poor compared with that which he has sold, back East, at from \$20 to \$40. But upon what is value based? What makes the difference in value between a



\$100 4 per cent. government bond and a \$100 2½ per cent. government bond? The difference in interest, you will say. Just so with land. Southern California land that will yield a net return of \$50 an acre is certainly cheaper at \$100 than Eastern land at \$25 which will net \$8 per acre—a high estimate for grain. The average gross value of the wheat yield of the United States was, for five years recently, \$11.08 per acre. In 1884 the average was only \$8.38, which was probably not much more than the cost of production. Moreover, while in the East a man has to work hard to keep his family on the product of a quarter-section of land, it has been abundantly proved that here in Southern California a family may live comfortably and put money in bank on ten acres, properly cultivated. Therefore, if a man can do better on ten acres here than on 160 acres in the East, ten acres of Southern California land ought to be cheap at ten times the price of Eastern land, with our climate in the bargain.

#### **It's a Question of Water.**

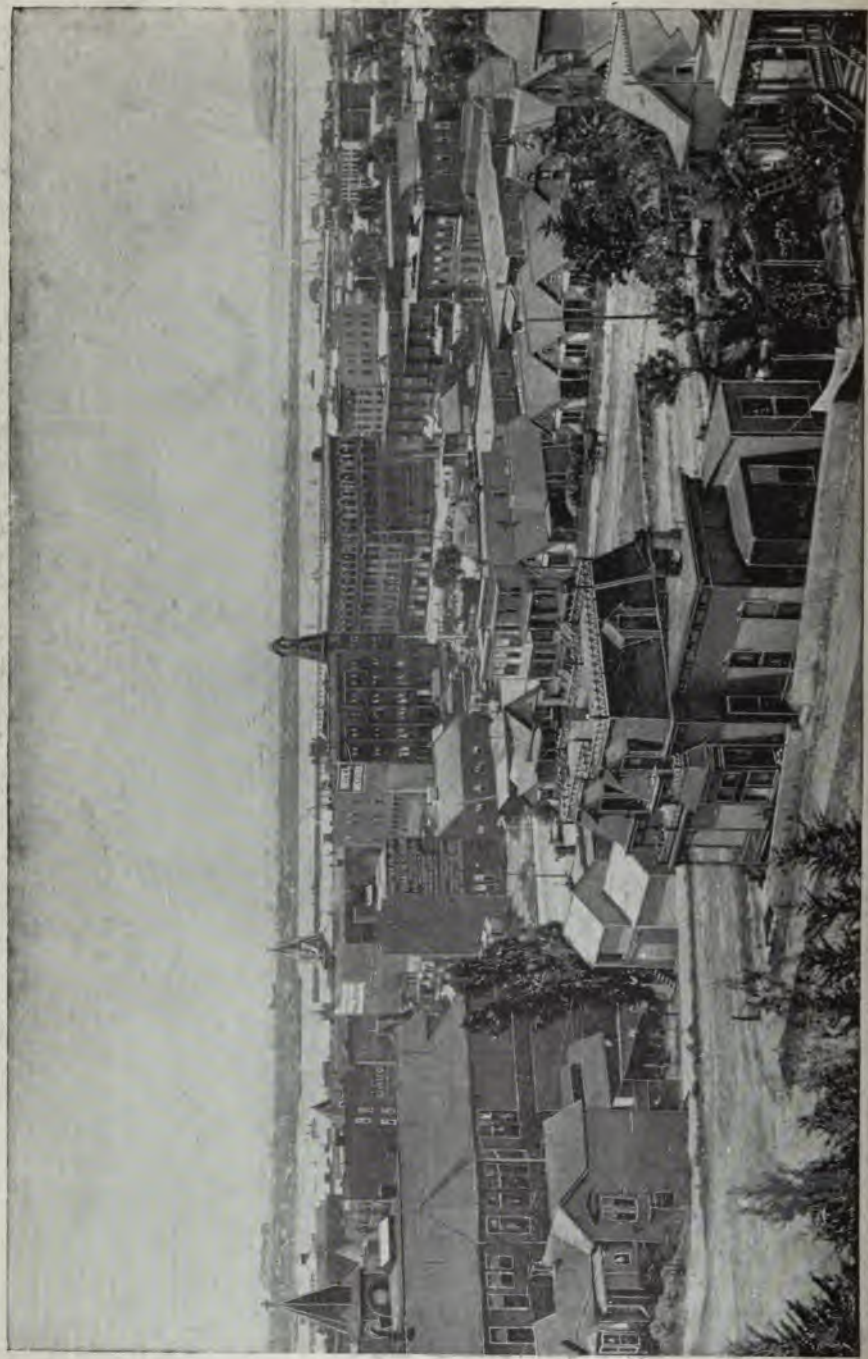
Prices of land in Southern California are mainly influenced by water supply and distance from towns and communication. Land adapted to growing grain, root crops, alfalfa, and deciduous fruits, without irrigation, may be had at from \$30 to \$100 per acre; land with water for irrigation, adapted to all varieties of deciduous fruits, at from \$100 to \$200, and first-class citrus land, with ample water right, at from \$250 to \$400. Good grazing land may be had in large quantities in the mountains at about \$10 per acre, often with one or more springs. Some of this will be rocky and steep, but again there will be arable patches and sometimes timber. It should be remembered that the lowest-priced land is by no means always the cheapest, judged by what it will produce.

#### **You Can Buy on Easy Terms.**

Land is now offered on very easy terms to actual settlers. Some may be had without any cash payment, except interest, for ten years, on condition that trees are planted and improvements made. In this manner an industrious settler can commence with little cash; but for those who are determined to have low-priced land there is still plenty to be found. Beginning with the neighborhood of Los Angeles, there is excellent land, within ten miles of the city and three of the ocean, on the line of two railroads, that may be purchased at from \$80 to \$150 an acre on long time and low interest. In the San Fernando Valley there is plenty of land, ready for the plow, at \$50; and farther back in the mountains, where the country is more broken, at \$10 and upward. Still farther back, relinquishments of



LEMON ORCHARD, CHULA VISTA, SAN DIEGO, CAL.



SAN DIEGO AND CORONADO.

C. B. Waite, Photo.

government claims, that include some good level land, may be bought for a few hundred dollars, sometimes with a shanty and other small improvements. The land seeker in Southern California should, at the start, abandon the idea of taking up government land. The country has been raked over as with a fine-toothed comb, and what few hills are left are isolated and rugged. Five acres of level land with water, near a market, is far preferable to a quarter-section of such mountain land, from a financial—and still more from a social—standpoint. In Antelope Valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles County, are thousands of acres at from \$10 to \$25; also many quarter-sections of government land that can be bought cheap from the locators.

### **Plenty to Choose From.**

In the Simi and other valleys of Ventura County, adjoining Los Angeles County, are hundreds of thousands of acres which can be bought, in small tracts, at from \$5 to \$100 per acre, the former price being for grazing lands.

Along the coast of Santa Barbara County, lands command a comparatively high price, owing to the peerless climatic and scenic attractions of that strip of land, but farther back in the mountain valleys there is plenty of low-priced land.

Orange County is well settled and cultivated, and there is little waste land. Prices rule firm in that county, but good land may be had at from \$50 upward.

In San Bernardino County, most of the land in cultivation is irrigated and does not come under the head of low-priced land. In some of the higher mountain valleys, land adapted for deciduous fruit may be bought cheap. The climate in these upland valleys is bracing and healthy.

San Diego County has a large area of low-priced lands. In the Perris, San Jacinto, and Menifee valleys, good arable land, level and near settlements, may be bought at from \$20 to \$30 an acre; in the mountain region around Julian, where apples pay big profits, there are thousands of acres to be had at from \$25 to \$50. Nearer the coast, west of Escondido, on the San Marcos and other ranches, there is plenty of land at from \$10 to \$50 and more per acre. In El Cajon Valley, near the city of San Diego, lands range from \$25 to \$125 per acre.

**The Colony System.** A favorite method of settling land in Southern California, which offers many advantages, is the colony system. These colonies are made up, either here or in the East, among persons who are acquainted with

each other, generally being residents of the same section. Each settler owns his ten, twenty, or forty acres independently, but by purchasing the land at wholesale, in a block, a great saving is effected. The settlers can also co-operate in purchasing supplies, piping water; canning, drying, and otherwise preserving fruit; making olive oil, and marketing their products. Besides all this, they have the advantage of social life from the start, with schools, churches, library, store, postoffice, etc., which might otherwise be long in coming. They do not feel like "strangers in a strange land," and their land will increase in value twice as fast as it would were it settled in a desultory manner. Many flourishing towns can be pointed out that had their origin in this manner, among others Pasadena, Riverside, and Anaheim.

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F. D. SMITH, AZUSA—6½ acres of oranges; produced 600 boxes; sold for \$1,200; cost of production, \$130; net profit, \$1,070. Trees four years old. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated three times. Mr. Smith has sold his ranch for \$22,000; has had it two years, put \$2,000 in improvements; original cost, \$12,000.

G. V. MAXON, RIVERA—Seedling oranges; 3½ acres; produced 2,000 boxes; sold for \$2,300; cost of production, \$75; net profit, \$2,225. Soil, sandy loam.

T. R. PASSONS, RIVERA—32 orange trees; produced 125 boxes; sold for \$143.75; cost of production, \$10; net profit, \$133. Soil, sandy loam.

P. O. JOHNSON, RIVERA—3½ acres of oranges; produced 2,000 boxes; sold for \$2,300; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$2,200. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

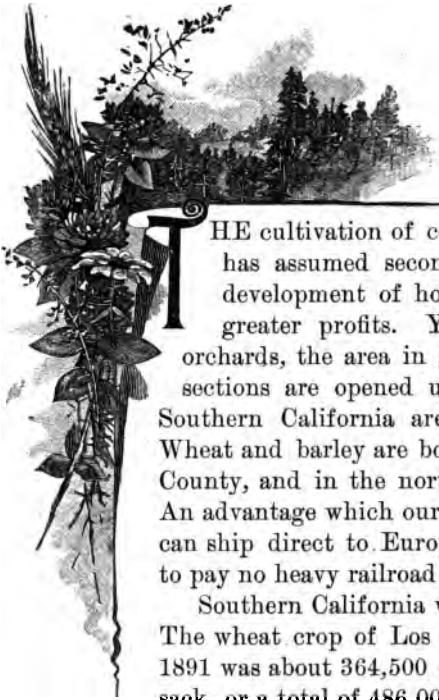
J. H. DUNLAP, RANCHITO—7 acres of oranges; produced 4,000 boxes; sold for \$4,600; cost of production, \$150; net profit, \$4,450. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

J. F. ISBELL, RIVERA—3 acres of oranges; produced 1,000 boxes; sold for \$1,150; cost of production, \$50; net profit, \$1,100. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

WM. MOSS, RIVERA—1 acre of oranges; produced 500 boxes; sold for \$600; cost of production, \$20; net profit, \$580. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

## AGRICULTURE.

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THE cultivation of cereal crops in Southern California has assumed secondary importance since the great development of horticulture, which returns so much greater profits. Yet, in spite of the increase of orchards, the area in grain is also increasing, as newer sections are opened up. The largest wheat fields in Southern California are in the San Fernando Valley. Wheat and barley are both grown largely in Los Angeles County, and in the northern part of San Diego County. An advantage which our wheat growers have is that they can ship direct to Europe from our own harbors, having to pay no heavy railroad charges.

Southern California wheat ranks very high in quality. The wheat crop of Los Angeles and Orange counties for 1891 was about 364,500 sacks, averaging  $133\frac{1}{2}$  pounds per sack, or a total of 486,000 centals. The average value was \$1.40 per cental, making \$680,400. The wheat raised in this section is principally White Russian, Defiance, and Scotch Fife, those being less liable to rust than Australian. Much **First-Class Wheat.** fine Australian wheat is, however, raised in the San Fernando Valley. Several cargoes of wheat have been shipped the past season from San Pedro and San Diego direct to Europe. Much is used for local consumption.

On some large ranches wheat has averaged a yield of a ton to the acre. About 1,300 pounds is considered a good average. Wheat land is often rented, the man who takes the land paying from one-fifth to one-fourth of the crop, according to whether the land is bare or has building



### **Our Staple Grain Crop.**

Barley is peculiarly a California crop. California and New York produce half the barley raised in the United States, and much of it is grown in the southern part of the State. The barley crop of Los Angeles and Orange counties in 1891 aggregated 1,106,269 sacks, averaging 110 pounds to the sack; making 2,216,895 centals, which, at 90 cents, equals \$1,095,200. San Bernardino is the second barley-producing county in the State. A large quantity of fine barley is also raised in San Diego County, in the San Jacinto, Perris, and other valleys. Much of the barley is used locally, and to supply military posts in Arizona and New Mexico. Large quantities of it, however, find market in San Francisco. Since early Spanish days, barley has been used for feeding horses and mules almost exclusively, taking the place of oats. The chevalier, or bald barley, largely grown in the northern part of the State for brewing purposes, has not yet been extensively introduced here. It does not flourish everywhere. Wheat and barley are never irrigated in Southern California.

### **What We Call Hay.**

Very large quantities of wheat and barley are raised to be cut for hay while "in the milk." Timothy hay is unknown here, being supplanted by wheat, barley, oats, and alfalfa. After a crop of barley hay has been harvested, yielding, perhaps, three tons to the acre, another crop of corn or potatoes is often raised on the same land.

The corn raised in Southern California is the finest that can possibly be grown, grading at the highest standard required by any of the great grain markets of the country, and the yield is prodigious, frequently being 100 bushels to the acre on the low lands. In some places the stalks grow to the height of over twenty feet. A very large percentage of the corn crop of the State is raised in the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura, which form the corn-producing section of the Pacific Coast. The crop of Los Angeles and Orange counties for 1891 is estimated at 200,000 centals, worth \$225,000. Probably 75 per cent. of the crop is shipped to San Francisco. Corn is generally raised here without irrigation, and brings a higher price than in the East, the average being 61 cents a bushel, a price that is calculated to make the mouth of the Mississippi Valley farmer water. Besides this, as aforesaid, much corn is grown here upon land that is also made to produce a crop of hay or grain the same season.

Egyptian corn is grown to a considerable extent in irrigated sections, for use as a fodder plant, and for the utilization of its seed in fattening hogs, feeding cattle, chickens, etc.



Oats and rye are not largely grown, although they do well, and the quality is excellent.

**A Wonderful Forage Plant.**

Alfalfa, which is a leading crop here, is undoubtedly the most valuable forage plant in the world. Though comparatively new in the United States, it has been grown from time immemorial in the Old World. In England it is known as lucerne. It is the best of all forage crops for a drought, its roots penetrating the soil to a great depth, sometimes as far as forty feet. Plenty of water for irrigation is needed to grow good crops of alfalfa. It should be wetted after each cutting. Two crops may be cut the first year, and, after the third year, from three to six or more crops, yielding from one to two tons to the acre at each cutting. Animals are pastured in the field, and also given rations of cut alfalfa hay. When properly cared for, there is almost no limit to the life of an alfalfa field. Several in New Mexico are older than any of the residents can remember.

Some alfalfa is grown on moist land without irrigation. Near El Monte, in Los Angeles County, 15 acres of sandy loam soil, not irrigated, cut six times, produced 75 tons of alfalfa, which netted \$750, and 11 acres produced 85 tons.

**Boston Brain Food.**

Ventura County claims the honor of being the most prolific bean country in the world, its specialty, which has developed during the past few years, being the lima bean, the cultivation of which, in the State, is confined mostly to Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. In 1890, about 50,000 tons were harvested and dispatched to all parts of the world from the State. A number of solid train loads of beans, appropriately labeled, have been sent East from Southern California, attracting much attention. During 1891 there were shipped from Ventura County 828 carloads, and on December 31st there were 972 carloads, or 9,727 tons, on hand. The Santa Barbara County crop is estimated at 5,000 tons. One Ventura County ranch, of 2,200 acres, produced last year 1,030 tons of lima beans, equal to 31,000 sacks, or 103 carloads, making eight or nine solid trains. In average years, the profits of bean growing are from \$30 to \$60 per acre. No irrigation is needed.

**How We Grow Sugar.**

For a number of years sugar-beets have been tested in a desultory manner in Southern California and have given excellent results. It was not, however, until the 2 cent government bounty went into effect

that active work was undertaken. The Chino sugar factory, in San Bernardino County, which went into successful operation in August last year, utilized the product of 2,250 acres in 1891, which amount will be increased to 4,000 acres this year. Sugar-beets at Chino are raised without irrigation. The beets must not be allowed to grow too large—about two pounds is a good size. Thorough and careful cultivation is needed. The tap root of the beet grows very deep, in search of moisture. The labor of planting, cultivating, thinning, and “topping” is onerous, and expensive when it has to be hired. On the other hand, the season here lasts six months or more, against 100 days in Europe; and no manure will be necessary for some time to come here, while in Europe as much as twenty-five loads of manure is put on an acre after each crop. The growers at Chino were paid last season \$3.50 a ton for beets assaying 12 per cent. sugar, and 25 cents per ton for each additional per cent. The average percentage was 15, and the average yield was 15 tons to the acre, giving \$4.25 per ton, or \$63.75 per acre. The expenses, including hauling to the factory, average about \$35, leaving a net profit of \$28.75 to those who own their land. The figures for this year are much more satisfactory. Much land is rented to men who pay one-fourth of the crop.

It being a new experiment, many mistakes were made last season in planting on unsuitable ground, or in faulty cultivation. Some of the beets, not containing sufficient sugar, were fed to cattle, for which purpose they are unexcelled. The refuse of the beets, which, mixed with hay, is a valuable cattle feed, is at Chino retained by the owner of the Chino ranch and used to fatten stock. The acreage planted this year is nearly double that of last.

### **Co-operative Sugar Making.**

During the past few months much interest has been aroused in projects for the establishment of co-operative beet-sugar factories in this section, after the German fashion. In that country, of 401 beet-sugar factories, 330 are conducted on the co-operative plan, each acre representing one share of stock. The idea of the farmers is that they should share in the government bounty of 2 cents a pound. An organization has been formed at Anaheim, in Orange County, which will probably get to active work this year. The culture of the sugar-beet is undoubtedly destined to become one of the leading agricultural industries of Southern California.

Among miscellaneous crops which have been tested here, and which have proved successful but have not yet been introduced on a

commercial scale, may be mentioned tobacco, cotton, flax, ramie, and silk. Large quantities of mustard seed are grown for oil in Santa Barbara County, and castor oil was formerly made in Los Angeles County. The castor bean grows here like Jack's bean stalk, attaining in a couple of years the proportions of a tree, with a trunk a foot in diameter. A small castor-oil factory was recently started in Los Angeles,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound being paid for the beans, hulled, and 1 cent for those not hulled. The hulls make a good fertilizer.

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Southern California is a land of specialties, and when the right thing is planted in the right place the results are often phenomenal. A well-verified case in point is that of a Rincon farmer, who owns a 20-acre ranch, two acres of which are planted to trees and eighteen to alfalfa. From the eighteen acres of alfalfa he has fed twenty head of cattle and horses and cut and sold, during the last eleven months, 200 tons of hay at \$12 per ton. He still has a large rick of hay of this season's cutting that is yet unsold, and has another crop which he will harvest within thirty days. The net profit of the year's crops taken from the eighteen acres is about \$2,500, which does not include that in the growth of the stock fed.

Edward Dunham of La Canada reports selling his 10-acre prune crop on the trees at \$50 per ton, or \$2,000 for the lot.

Capt. J. S. Garcia of Pomona reports sales of five acres of prunes at \$2,000.

V. Gustafson of Chino reports selling 320 tons of sugar-beets, raised on twenty acres, for which he received \$1,536 gross, or a net profit of \$917.60. This only occupied three months of his time.

Dr. B. Atkinson of South Main Street, Los Angeles, reports returns from one-eighth of an acre of asparagus to date of August 3, 1892, of 3,000 pounds, or \$180, making the yield per acre \$1,440. The crop will continue until late in the fall, making his returns 20 per cent. more at least.

Dr. B. Briggs of La Crescenta has an olive tree eleven years old that produced fifty gallons of olives, which, after being pickled, brought 50 cents per gallon, net. This would make \$2,500 per acre. The average returns are about \$200 per acre.

J. F. Jones of Glendale sold crop from 120 trees of apricots for \$519, or about \$475 per acre.

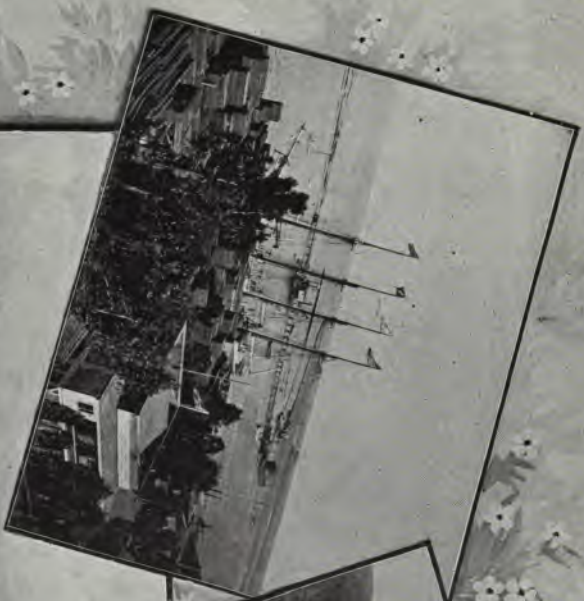
## HORTICULTURE.



ORTICULTURE is, beyond all question, the leading industry of Southern California. Its development during the past five years has been remarkable. It is estimated that more orchards have been set out during the past two years than were in existence in 1889. Twenty, and even ten years ago, many people were prophesying over-production of California fruits. There are few who talk that way now. We have only begun to touch the markets of the world. Southern California is fortunate in being able to grow to perfection horticultural products that can be raised on a commercial basis in few, if any, other parts of the United States. Among these are the orange, lemon, lime, citron, fig, olive, English walnut, apricot, raisin, grape, prune, and winter vegetables. The area upon which these products can be successfully grown being so limited, they will always command a good price.

**The Golden Orange.** First in importance among the horticultural products of Southern California comes the orange. There is a glamour about the gold fruit which captivates most new arrivals. The profits of orange growing are large. The expenses of starting a grove are, also, considerable. Orange trees are grown and bear fruit from San Diego to Siskiyou, but to grow oranges for the market is another thing. First-class orange land, with ample water, is comparatively scarce, and is cheap at \$350 an acre. Orange trees planted on low, cold spots may do well for a few years, but when an exceptionally cold spell comes they will suffer.

The chief orange-growing sections of Southern California are the San Gabriel, Pomona, San Bernardino, and Santa Ana valleys and around Riverside. They do well in certain portions of all the six southern counties. The shipments for 1890-91 amounted to 3,900 carloads. The home consumption was probably 800 carloads, making a total of 4,700 carloads. At 300 boxes to the car, this would

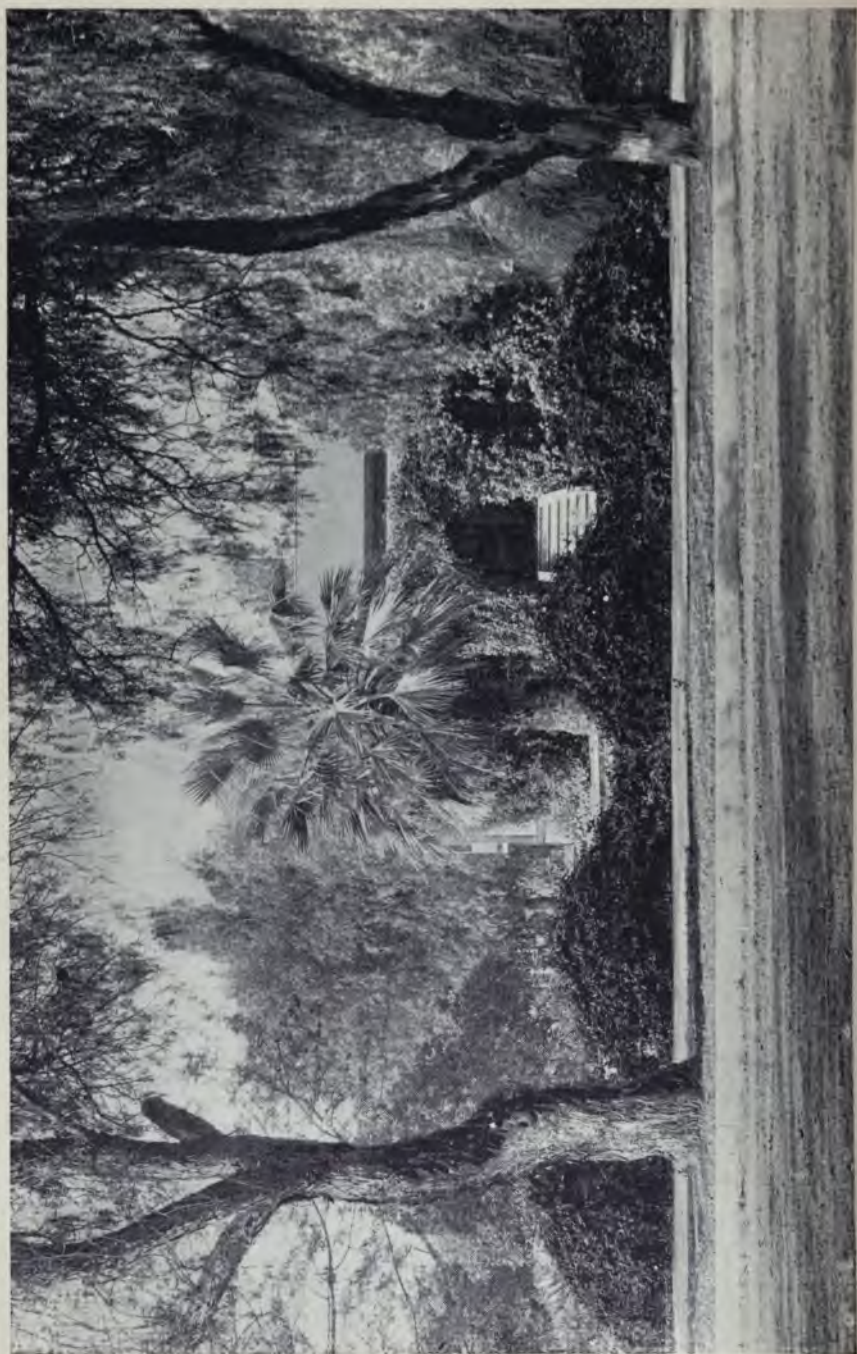


The Commercial Port of San Pedro.

Long Beach, a popular summer resort.  
THE PACIFIC NEAR LOS ANGELES.

Avalon, Catalina.

Photo by Harry - 60



A TYPICAL SEMI-TROPIC HOME, LOS ANGELES.



give 1,410,000 boxes, worth to the growers about \$2,820,000. This crop was produced by about 1,000,000 orange trees, averaging about a box and a half to the tree. The number of trees not yet in bearing is estimated at nearly 3,000,000.

The chief market is Chicago, comparatively few oranges going from California to the Atlantic Coast. The California oranges come on the market in January, being later than the Florida oranges. The crop of 1890-91 would only give ten oranges to each family in the United States. According to the State Board of Horticulture, of 3,958,350 orange trees growing in California, 3,720,257, or 94 per cent., are in the southern counties, as follows:

San Bernardino .....	2,287,200	Los Angeles.....	987,102
San Diego .....	204,026	Orange .....	134,029
Ventura .....	68,700	Santa Barbara.....	44,200

The total shipments of oranges and lemons from Southern California, in carloads, for the season of 1890-91, were divided among the counties as follows:

Los Angeles.....	2,212	San Bernardino.....	1,708
Orange .....	516	Ventura .....	68
San Diego.....	66	Santa Barbara.....	23

The reason that Los Angeles County is so far ahead is that there are so many more old bearing trees in this county.

### What it Costs to Begin.

Following is an estimate of the cost of a ten-acre orange orchard, three years from planting:

Ten acres of land.....	\$2,500
Preparing the ground .....	50
One thousand trees.....	1,000
Planting complete.....	50
Water first year.....	30
Care of orchard first year.....	200
Incidentals .....	70

\$3,900

The two following years, counting interest at 8%, will cost.... 1,320

Total cost after three years.....\$5,220

By planting two-year-old buds on three-year-old roots, the trees, three years from planting, would be eight years old from seed. At that time the orchard should pay interest on the investment at 10 per cent. In two years more, it will bear from a box to a box and a half to the tree, the total crop worth, say, from \$2,000 to \$3,000. From that figure it will gradually advance. As much as \$600 an acre net profit has been realized from full-bearing orange orchards.

**Some Varieties.** The most popular variety in Southern California is the Washington Navel, a large, juicy, seedless orange, with a peculiar mark. It came originally from Brazil, and was first produced in California at Riverside. It brings the highest price of any orange in the markets of the United States. Some growers still prefer the seedling, which, though smaller in size, bears larger crops. The Mediterranean Sweet and the Valencia are also largely grown. The Tangerine is a peculiar small orange, with a thin peel that easily comes off. The Malta Blood orange has red or reddish-yellow flesh. These are the principal varieties grown.

The growing of nursery stock from the seed has proved very profitable during the past few years, the demand for trees having been large and prices high.

**Lemons Do Well Also.** What has been said in regard to the orange applies also, generally, to the lemon. This tree being more delicate and susceptible to frost than the orange, still greater care is needed in the selection of a site for an orchard. The culture of the tree has been small in comparison with that of the orange, but this season the industry has received a great impetus through the recent introduction of the proper method of gathering and curing the fruit, so that they will become thin-skinned and keep until summer, when they command a high price. Lemons kept and cured this way will pay even larger profits than oranges. The crop of Southern California in 1890-91 was about 800 carloads, of which 700 carloads were exported.

The total number of lemon trees in the State is estimated at 416,467, of which 397,792, or 96 per cent., are in the six southern counties, as follows:

San Bernardino.....	180,000	Los Angeles.....	76,927
San Diego.....	65,922	Ventura.....	36,727
Orange.....	25,066	Santa Barbara.....	13,150

Of these 397,792 trees, less than one-fourth are in bearing, so that, allowing for increased yield of orchards now bearing, and from the large area now being planted, we may expect the product of 1897-98 to be at least six times as large as that of 1891-92, or, say, about 5,000 carloads. There is, however, no fear of overstocking the market, as the area adapted to lemon culture is even more circumscribed than the orange belt.

The cost of a lemon orchard will be about the same as that given for an orange orchard, and the tree begins to bear about the same time. Several special varieties have been introduced here, among

which the Eureka and Lisbon appear to be leading favorites. Among others, G. W. Garcelon of Riverside and N. W. Blanchard of Santa Paula have made a specialty of growing and curing lemons.

**Other Citrus Crops.** The lime, which grows upon a dwarf tree or shrub, often trimmed in the form of a hedge, will flourish wherever the lemon does well, it being also a delicate tree. Little progress has been made in this branch of the citrus industry, although limes may be seen bearing heavily, as trees or in hedges, all over Southern California.

The citron, which, when dried, commands a high price, has also been unaccountably neglected. It grows on a large bush, bears early, and requires irrigation like the orange and lemon. Only a small portion of the citron peel consumed in Southern California is grown here.

**The Fruit of the Vine.** The grape is extensively grown in Southern California for wine and brandy, for raisins, and for table use. The Early Mission variety, introduced more than a century ago, has been largely supplanted by improved varieties. For wine grapes, French and Spanish varieties are grown; for raisins, the Muscat of Alexandria; for table use, the Black Hamburg, Champagne, Flaming Tokay, and many others. Wine making will be specially referred to under the head of viticulture. The raisin industry is a very important one, the chief center of the business in Southern California being at Riverside. California raisins have almost entirely taken the place of the imported article in the United States. The seedless Sultana raisin is in especially good demand. The Corinth grape, or Zante currant, has not yet been raised in commercial quantities. There is much money to be made in growing the later varieties of table grapes in sheltered foot-hill localities.

**Cost of a Vineyard.** The cost of planting, irrigating, and two years' care of a raisin-grape vineyard is about \$85 per acre. The third year the vineyard should yield fifty boxes per acre; fourth year, 150 boxes; fifth year, 200 boxes, and after that a small increase. Raisins are at present worth from \$1 to \$1.50 per box, according to quality. The cost of cultivating, per acre, is \$15; curing and packing, 40 cents per box. Reckoning only 150 boxes and only \$1 a box, the net profit, after four years, would be \$75 per acre; but this is a very conservative estimate. In many sections the raisin grape is extensively raised without irrigation.

The raisin product of the State has grown from 6,000 boxes in 1873 to over 2,500,000 boxes in 1891. Raisins are only successfully

made in the drier interior valleys, where there is much sunshine and no fog.

**The Profitable Olive.** The olive tree flourishes in Southern California and has come into great favor with horticulturists during the past few years. Pure olive oil is very scarce, being bought chiefly by druggists. It now sells at \$1.50 per quart bottle. Pickled olives retail, in bulk, at about 75 cents a gallon. The olive is propagated from cuttings, and grows readily on poor soil, with little care, but, like any other tree, repays culture. Land that is very rich makes the tree run to wood. The tree begins to bear in from three to five years from planting of one-year-old rooted cuttings. In about seven years the yield should be at least a gallon to the tree. The yield goes on increasing for an indefinite time and the tree lives for centuries. The leading olive growers and oil manufacturers of Southern California are Elwood Cooper of Santa Barbara and Kimball Brothers of National City, San Diego. Mr. Cooper reports having gathered as much as two gallons from trees four years old and thirty gallons each from a few of the best trees six years old. Reckoning ten gallons to the tree, at seven years, and allowing 50 cents a gallon for the olives, this would give a gross return of \$500 an acre. The margin of profit is at present very large in this industry. The olive will do well on hillside land, without water, where few other trees would flourish. The machinery for extracting the oil is simple and inexpensive.

**California Prunes.** California prunes, which have become a staple product, and are rapidly replacing the imported article in Eastern markets, where they command a better price, are largely grown in Southern California, where they have been found very profitable, bearing early and heavily. There is a large market for this fruit, the consumption of the United States amounting to over 75,000,000 pounds, of which not more than 20,000,000 pounds are produced in the State. The chief prune-producing districts of Southern California are the Pomona and San Gabriel valleys. They are also largely grown in Santa Barbara and Ventura counties. In 1890, which was an exceptionally good year for fruit, many growers netted from \$150 to \$300 an acre from trees four to six years old. In an ordinary year, trees of the latter age may be relied upon to give a net profit of at least \$100 per acre. The fruit is easily handled, being shaken from the tree, dried in the sun, and packed in boxes or sacks.

It is only within the past five years that much attention has been given to the fig in Southern California, and even now it is far behind

the raisin, grape, and prune, the amount produced at present not being sufficient to supply the home market. This is partly owing to lack of knowledge as to the right varieties to plant. Since the general introduction of the better Smyrna and other European varieties, many orchards have been planted. Among those who have been specially successful in curing and preparing the fig may be named W. H. Perry of Lakeside, San Diego County. The tree bears remarkably early, and yields immense crops, fruiting twice a year. It flourishes almost everywhere in Southern California. Cuttings bear a few figs the first year after planting. As much as ten tons has been gathered from an acre of sixteen-year-old trees, the product selling green, to a crystalizing factory, for \$50 a ton. The fig has a great future in this section.

**A California Specialty.** The apricot is a Southern California specialty, which flourishes here and in few other sections of the world. Even in the northern part of the State it is not nearly so much at home. It is one of the fruits that do well near the coast in this section. The apricot is the first fruit in the market after the strawberry and cherry. It is largely canned and dried. There is an indefinite field for the extension of this industry. At four years from planting, the trees should yield from 50 to 75 pounds, worth from \$20 to \$30 a ton, and in six years, from 200 to 300 pounds. The fruit is one of the most popular and most largely grown in the six southern counties. Net profits of from \$150 to \$300 per acre have been made from apricots, but from \$75 to \$150 an acre, net, from trees five years from planting, may be considered a fair average.

**Luscious Peaches.** The peach grows to perfection throughout Southern California, and may be gathered in great quantity during six months of the year. Fresh peaches, which ripened in December, were recently for sale in Los Angeles, and the fruit is in the market early in June. The tree bears very early. The second year after setting out, trees frequently yield a considerable quantity of fruit, while in the third year large profits are realized. Ten acres of 7-year-old trees have produced 47 tons of fruit; 17 trees, 10 years old, 4½ tons; 2 acres, 6 years old, 8½ tons; 1 acre, 4 years old, 5 tons; 32 trees, 3 and 5 years old, 3½ tons, etc. The prices are about the same as for apricots.

The nectarine, a delicious fruit, grows under similar conditions to the apricot.

**We Can Grow Apples.** Apples do well in the higher mountain valleys, where they get a touch of frost in winter, and near the coast, where the summers are cool. Around Julian, in the San Diego Mountains, is a celebrated apple-producing section; also at Lompoc, in Santa Barbara County. Good prices are always obtained for apples. A yield of twenty-five tons from three acres of ten-year-old trees, in Los Angeles County, is reported, the fruit selling at 3 cents a pound, which is equivalent to \$500 per acre. The cost of production was only \$200.

Pears of many varieties succeed well throughout Southern California, but are not grown largely for export, enough being produced to supply the local market, which takes them at good prices, especially for the winter varieties.

**Nuts  
That Pay Well.**

The so-called English walnut is largely grown, and is increasing in favor. Early bearing, thin-shelled varieties have recently been introduced. The tree needs deep, rich, naturally moist soil, yet there must be no stagnant water. Some of the French varieties thrive on rolling land and on the hillsides. The chief walnut-growing sections are at Rivera, near Los Angeles, in Santa Barbara County, and in the Santa Ana Valley, in Orange County. The largest bearing walnut orchard in the world is at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, covering 200 acres. The Rivera growers shipped this year forty-seven carloads, for which they received, on an average, 8½ cents a pound. At maturity, trees yield from 800 to 1,000 pounds of nuts. They are beaten from the trees when ripe, then dried and sacked. The soft-shell variety will bear a good crop in six years after planting, and keep on increasing in yield for many years. There is a large demand for the nuts in the East. Southern California is destined to be the walnut-producing section of the world.

Although the almond tree grows to perfection in many sections of Southern California, it has hitherto been comparatively neglected. Of late a number of orchards have been planted and brought to successful bearing in the Antelope Valley, and around Banning, an elevated section east of San Bernardino; also in the Ojai Valley, Ventura County. The tree is rather capricious as to location, doing well in some places and not in others which appear similar. Of late years, California varieties have been originated which are fully equal to the French, and succeed better. The tree bears in four years from planting, and thrives on land shallow enough to produce good crops of peaches or apricots.

The chestnut is not grown to a sufficient extent to supply the local market. Prices rule high.

The English filbert and cob nut succeed in the foot-hills, but have not yet been grown for the market; nor has the pecan, which also yields good crops.

Cherries have been found to succeed well in the more elevated valleys of this section. The retail price never falls below 10 cents a pound.

**A Delicious Fruit.** The guava, of which there are many varieties, is a delicious fruit, with a flavor like a cross between the strawberry and the black currant. It grows on bushes, and has hitherto been chiefly planted between orchard trees, but would do better alone. It has been quite extensively planted, especially in the vicinity of San Diego. Guava jelly is celebrated the world over.

Strawberries are in the market here nearly all the year round. In winter and early spring hundreds of tons are shipped East by express, realizing high prices. Around one town in Los Angeles County (Azusa) there are about one hundred and fifty acres in strawberries, and the shipments for three months last spring amounted to 216,000 pounds. One grower there shipped 15,000 one pound boxes from 2½ acres, netting him \$525.

Blackberries and raspberries also grow well, yield heavily, and pay large profits.

Gooseberries are grown for the market.

Currants succeed in some localities here and, the price being high, yield large returns.

### **Some Tropical Products.**

A few bananas are ripened in sheltered localities. There might be many more grown in the frostless belts. They retail here, most of the time, at 20 to 30 cents a dozen.

The Japanese persimmon is an improvement on the Eastern fruit. It is extensively grown here in gardens, and enough is grown to supply the local market. A carload was shipped from Santa Barbara a few months ago.

The loquat, or Japanese plum, is another Japanese fruit which grows on a handsome evergreen tree. The fruit has an agreeable sub-acid flavor, and makes fine jelly.

Mulberries grow well here, but are not extensively cultivated.

The date palm grows everywhere and ripens its fruit in the warmer interior valleys. So far, it has only been grown experimentally, or for ornament.



The pineapple is being grown successfully, on a small scale, in San Diego.

The pomegranate is seen at all our fruit stores in winter. It grows either as a tree or half wild as a hedge, its beautiful scarlet blossoms being very ornamental.

The cherimoya, or custard apple, a peculiar semi-tropical fruit, is grown to some extent around Santa Barbara and in other sheltered localities.

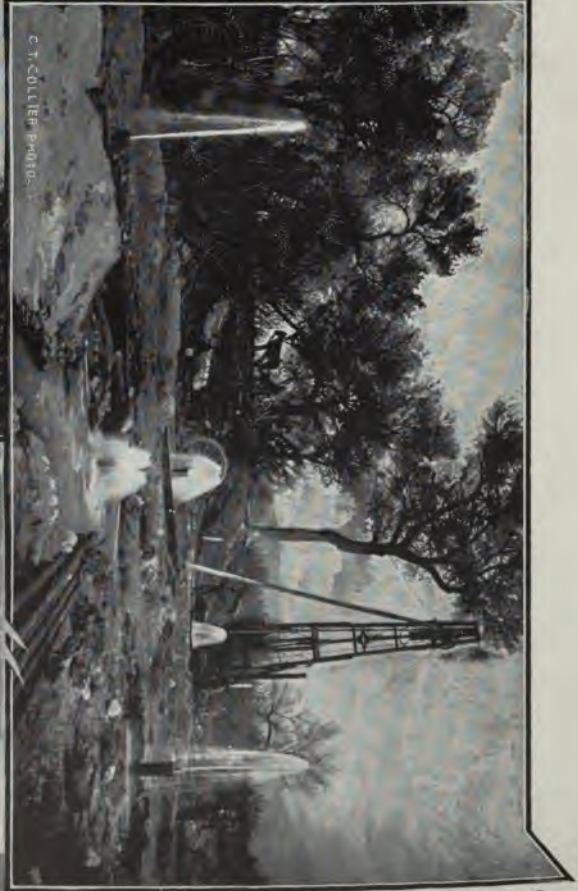
Watermelons and muskmelons yield enormous crops, grow to mammoth size, and fruit from early summer until late in the winter. Melons weighing over fifty pounds are common, and they sometimes weigh more than twice as much. One grower, near Los Angeles, estimates that watermelons at 15 cents a dozen pay him better than potatoes at \$1 a sack.

**Fruit All the Year Round.** The following shows when the various fruits of Southern California can be gathered fresh:

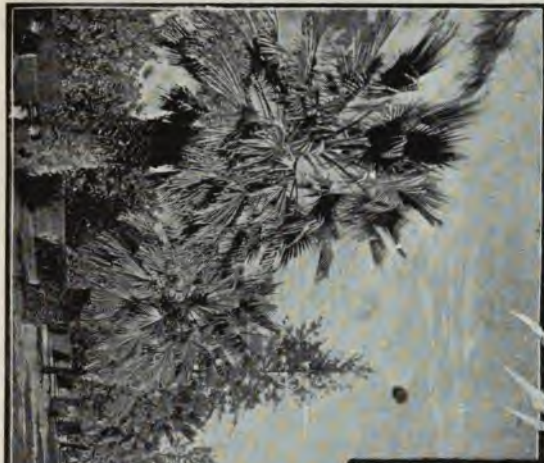
Oranges.....	All the year
Lemons.....	All the year
Limes.....	All the year
Figs.....	July to Christmas
Almonds.....	October
Apples.....	July to November
Pears.....	July to November
Grapes.....	July to December
Peaches.....	June to Christmas
Apricots.....	June to September
Plums and Prunes.....	June to September
Japanese Persimmons.....	November and December
Guavas.....	Nearly all the year
Loquats.....	May and June
Strawberries.....	Nearly all the year
Raspberries.....	June to January
Blackberries.....	June to September
Currants.....	May and June
Watermelons.....	July to December
Mulberries.....	July to December
Nectarines.....	August
Olives.....	December and January
Pomegranates.....	September to December
Quinces.....	October to December

**Garden Truck.** We come now to vegetables, which succeed here equally as well as fruit, and, in some cases, pay almost as large returns.

The yield of potatoes—which are not generally irrigated—runs from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds an acre, and the price, in an average year, varies from 50 cents to \$1 per 100 pounds. Several small potato starch factories have recently been established.



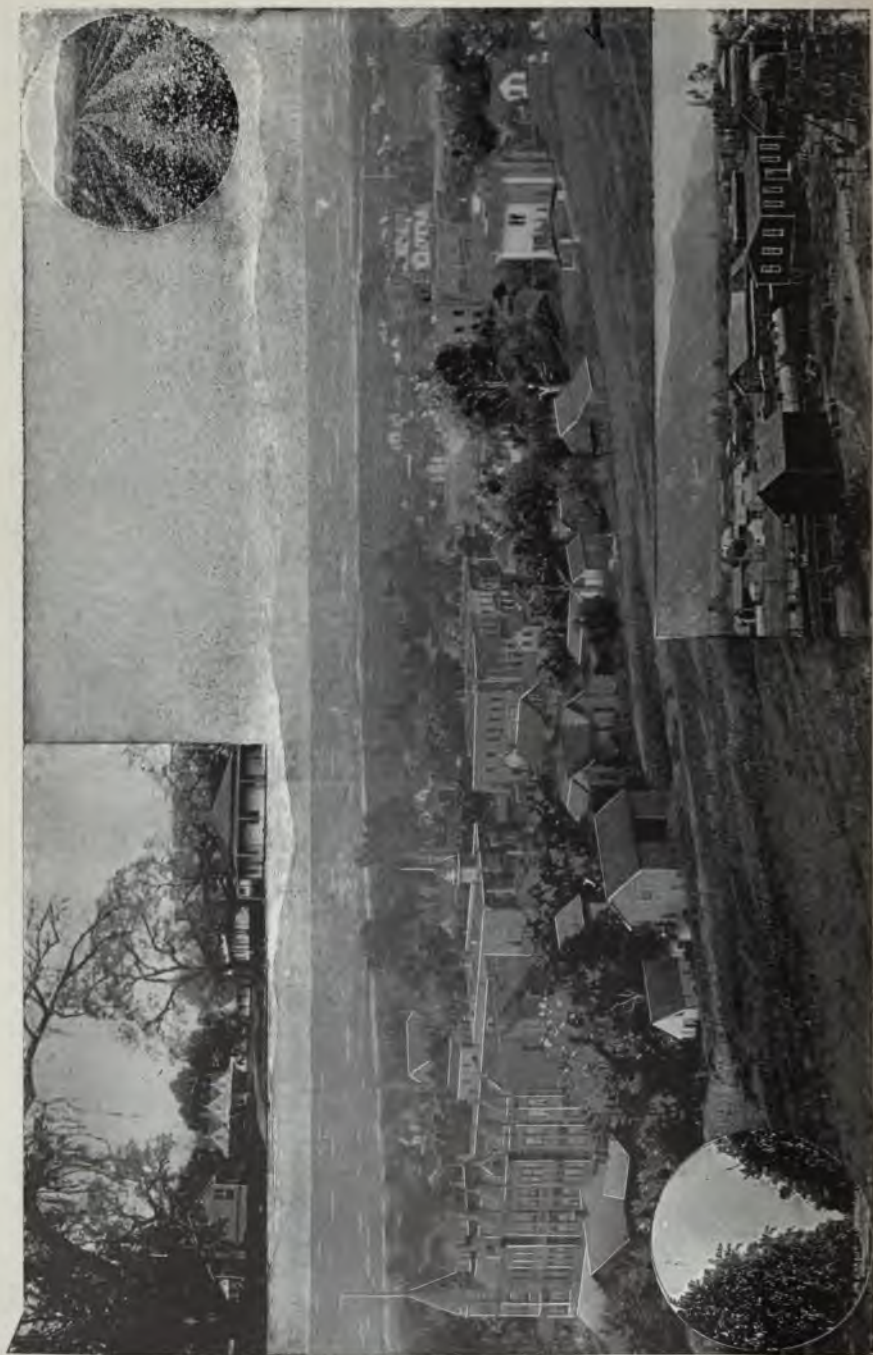
C. T. COLLIER PHOTO.



HEADMAN PHOTO.



RAND & NALLY CO.



Oak Glen, Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska

Lincoln, Nebraska

Sweet potatoes grow to mammoth proportions. Upon one acre at Downey, not irrigated, 300 sacks were raised last year, which sold for \$300.

Onions also yield heavily. There has not been a year in Southern California when onions have not, at some time, touched \$3 a sack. Two hundred sacks per acre is a fair yield of the small varieties in suitable soil, although three to four hundred sacks is not uncommon, and an acre has yielded 66,000 pounds, or about 650 sacks. By using good judgment in marketing, much money can be made in growing potatoes and onions in Southern California.

### **A Mine of Wealth.**

The growing of winter vegetables for shipment to the East and North has become an important branch of Southern California horticulture during the past three or four years. For a much longer period the San Francisco market has been supplied in winter from this section. The vegetables mostly grown are peas, string beans, tomatoes, Chile peppers, cabbages, and cauliflowers. While the belts that are nearly frostless are comparatively few, still, in the aggregate, they cover an area sufficient to supply the frozen East with winter vegetables. Many thousands of acres of such land are yet idle and may be purchased at a moderate price. An express rate of from 7 to 10 cents a pound has been paid on these vegetables and yet large profits have been made by the growers. Recently a rate of \$1.25 per 100 pounds to the East has been made for carload lots, which should greatly stimulate the business. Tomatoes shipped to Chicago have sold the past winter at an average of \$1.40 per 20-pound box. Some shipments in January last realized \$3 per box. A trial shipment of green peas, made some time ago to New York, netted the shipper nearly 11 cents a pound after paying 9 cents expressage. This business is yet in its infancy. The fact that Southern California can supply the United States with winter vegetables at a time when they can be had from no other section will give the intelligent reader some idea of the great future of this branch of horticulture. The growing of vegetables for winter shipment will one day rank next in importance to the orange industry. Summer tomatoes yield from 5 to 20 tons to the acre, without irrigation. The canners pay \$8 per ton delivered.

**Big "Punkins."** Pumpkins have been raised here that weigh over 275 pounds; beets that weigh as much as the average man; radishes that tip the scales at seven pounds; mustard stalks over thirteen feet high, and elderberry "bushes" with trunks two feet in diameter. When it comes to "big things,"

Southern California can easily beat the world; but what we are most concerned with in this description is our general average.

Sufficient peanuts to supply the home market are grown at a good profit.

Those who will grow thick white asparagus, such as comes from France in bottles, can make much money. This business has been neglected. The asparagus does well on soil that is somewhat alkaline.

**Fuel that Grows.** The growing of the *eucalyptus globulus*, or

Australian blue gum, for fuel, is profitable in sections where timber is scarce, as in most points of Southern California. The trees are planted close together. They grow with wonderful rapidity, trees three years from the seed sometimes attaining a height of fifty feet. After the first year, the tree needs no care whatever. Every five years it can be cut down to within about two feet of the ground, when it sprouts again. In this manner from \$25 to \$50 an acre can be realized from the time of planting, reckoning wood at the present average price of \$6 to \$9 a cord.

**A Flowery Grass.** Pampas plumes, a beautiful ornamental grass, are a profitable crop. They were first grown for the market in Santa Barbara County. A number of carloads are shipped every year from Southern California to New York and Germany. A lady near Whittier has twenty-eight acres of these plumes, growing between walnut trees, from which she sold, in 1890, 260,000, at prices ranging from \$30 to \$65 per thousand. There is considerable work in preparing and handling them, but on small tracts, this can all be done by the family. California pampas plumes have been utilized as a campaign device.

The bamboo grows readily. In the central part of the State it has been used for fence posts. In Japan it serves almost every imaginable purpose.

The camphor tree has been planted quite generally for ornamental purposes, and ought to be successfully grown for its gum. Every part of the tree can be made to yield camphor, so that nothing is wasted. Four-year-old trees in this section have reached a height of twenty feet. The United States imports camphor to the value of nearly \$3,000,000 annually.

A hundred other products which have been successfully tested here might be mentioned did space permit.

The markets of Europe, Asia, South America, and many sections of the United States have, as yet, been scarcely touched by our horticulturists. Combined action on part of growers will open many new markets.

A promising branch of industry is the growing of seeds for Eastern nurserymen, who find seeds grown in this section are superior to any others. A lady in Ventura County, starting on a small scale, has built up quite a large business of this description.

The man of moderate means who sets out an orchard may grow other crops—such as berries, vegetables, corn, or pampas plumes—between the trees until they are bearing, so as to pay expenses.

In the south of Europe floriculture brings in millions of dollars. There is no reason to doubt that the same will be the case here before long, as Southern California is the home of flowers, where the rarest varieties, left alone, overgrow a garden like weeds. A French gentleman is about to test flower farming, on a large scale, in this section.

The production of wine and brandy is really a branch of manufacturing, but the business being carried on largely by the growers of the grapes may properly be mentioned in connection with horticulture.

**Juice of the Grape.** Wine has been made for over a hundred years in Southern California. Originally, the Mission was the only grape grown, but the best European varieties have since been introduced. The chief wine-producing sections of Southern California are the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and Santa Ana valleys. Several of the largest wineries in the world, with cellar capacities of millions of gallons, are in the San Gabriel Valley. During the past few years the wine business has been under a cloud, from which it is just emerging. Every one who had grapes went into the business of making what was, by courtesy, termed wine. As a result, the market was flooded with poor stuff, which was sold as California wine, while the best varieties were sold under French labels, as they unfortunately still are. It takes science, experience, time, and capital to make and age good wine. Southern California, having about the climate of Spain, is best adapted for the manufacture of ports, sherries, and angelica, although good dry wines, both red and white, are also made. The pure grape brandies of Los Angeles County have a high reputation. Brands are now being established, and our wines are being introduced to the markets of the world on their merits. For those who have experience and capital, there is much money to be made in the manufacture and aging of wine and brandy, which should be as distinct a business from grape growing as that of flour making is from wheat raising. Wine which was worth 75 cents a gallon when bottled in 1882, is now worth \$6 a gallon.



and brandy which sold for \$1 a bottle in 1877, can not to-day be purchased for \$5 a bottle.

Wine grapes have ruled low during the past few years, selling at from \$7 to \$15 a ton, according to the variety. With a better market for wine the price will improve.

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Mr. Frank Kimball of National City reports olive trees on his place a little more than four years old that yield thirty gallons of oil to the tree. This, however, is exceptional.

J. W. Packer of University reports returns off of 950 blackberry vines of 3,500 boxes, or an income of \$210 from one-quarter acre of land.

P. L. Griffin of San Diego reports sales from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of apricots of 33,791 pounds at 1 cent per pound, or \$422.40, and when the report was given the crop was not all in.

J. R. Dobbins of San Gabriel sold from 130 trees of Valencia late oranges \$2,400 worth, or \$2,000 net. A little over \$1,200 per acre.

N. B. Smith of Ventura reports returns from sale of crop from seven acres of English walnuts, twelve years old, of \$1,300.

Mr. N. Colburn of Pomona sold his apricot crop from 300 trees for \$800, or a little over \$270 per acre.

Boughman Bros. of Azusa report returns of the Iowa Rose potatoes of 260 sacks, or 500 bushels per acre. First crop harvested in June. Second crop put in in July and August will yield two-thirds as much, prices ranging from 50 to 60 cents per bushel.

E. B. Collingridge, Compton, reports sales for past three years from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres of apples at \$5,400.

M. B. Fasset of Ontario reports sales from three acres of apricots at \$1,100. The price sold for was 25 per cent. less than his neighbor received, he having contracted his early in the season.

Off of four acres Mr. C. Vaughn of Auzo sold twenty-five tons of apricots at \$20 per ton, amounting to \$500; eight acres of strawberries, from April 16th to present, twenty-seven tons, at an average of \$70 a ton, \$1,890. Both amount to \$2,390, and in addition to these he will have ten tons of peaches and a good many blackberries. It is estimated that about \$900 has been paid out for picking.



## DAIRY, POULTRY YARD, AND STOCK FARMS.

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SOUTHERN California is admirably adapted to the raising of all varieties of live stock. The pure, dry air, which suits mankind so well, also causes animals to thrive and develop marvelously. The *alfilleria* and other native grasses furnish natural pasture on the hills during a large portion of the year, and an acre of alfalfa will furnish four horses or cows with nutritious food the year round.

A noted Eastern breeder, who investigated this section thoroughly, expressed the opinion that cattle and horses would put on 20 per cent. more weight in a given period of their growth, and in a given quantity of feed, than they would in the East. A horse at

### **Beats the Bluegrass Region.**

three years of age is put to work that would not be expected of a three or four year old in the Eastern States. A heifer is bred at a year old, and, without injuring her development in the least, drops a calf when twenty months old, then ranking as a full-fledged cow. The time thus gained represents a large margin of profit to the producer. Another advantage is that stock can graze the year round, no expensive housing or winter feed being required.

When the Americans first settled in Southern California, large bands of half-wild cattle and horses roamed all over the country. Cattle were killed for their hides and tallow, and horses were far less valuable than saddles. Gradually, as the land has been subdivided and settled, the stock men have been driven farther back or have changed their methods.

### **Butter and Cheese.**

Home production of dairy products has increased largely in Southern California during the past five years. This section is eminently adapted to the dairy business. An acre of alfalfa will supply four cows with green food the year round, and this may be supplemented with beets, squash, and corn, which, as already shown, yield remarkable crops.

The chief dairying districts of Southern California are in the Santa Maria Valley, Santa Barbara County, and the Los Nietos Valley, Los Angeles County. A condensed-milk factory is in operation at Buena Park, in Orange County. There is much money to be made in the dairy business by those who understand it and have sufficient means to establish themselves, and introduce their product on the market. Good butter averages from 35 to 45 cents a pound. What has been said of butter, applies equally as well to cheese. There are several cheese factories in Southern California, and room for more.

**Money in Chickens.** Poultry raising offers great inducements to industrious men of moderate means.

Poultry does well here, when given the same attention which it receives in the East. Hundreds of farmers in Southern California have lived mainly on the product of their poultry yards while their orchards were coming into bearing. The price of fresh eggs rarely falls below 25 cents a dozen, while chickens bring \$6.50 a dozen. Care should be taken to provide chickens with a patch of green feed in summer. Alfalfa is excellent for this purpose, the fowls eating it readily.

Within the past ten years it has been discovered that Southern California is particularly adapted to raising fine horses, and considerable attention has been paid to the breeding of trotters and runners, with the result that Southern California horses have become celebrated in the East, where they have carried away big prizes. They develop here at a remarkably early age, and have great staying powers as well as speed. Among the most celebrated stables of Southern California are the L. J. Rose stables, San Gabriel Valley, and the Santa Anita stables of E. J. Baldwin, also in the San Gabriel Valley; the Chino stables of Richard Gird, in San Bernardino County, and the Patterson and J. G. Hill stables, near Hueneme, Ventura County. Some fine animals have also been raised in other counties. There is a good opening for the raising of carriage and farm horses. The blue-grass region of Kentucky will have to yield the palm to Southern California.

California breeders go East, buy a stallion for \$10,000, ship him to California, and within ten years sell colts from him to the value of several hundred thousand dollars. When Eastern and Kentucky breeders are wise, they will come here to breed their trotters and thoroughbreds, on land that can be purchased, by thousands of acres, at \$15 an acre.

**No More Long Horns.** A superior variety of cattle has taken the place of the scraggy, long-horned steers that formerly roamed the unfenced plains of Southern California, left to their own resources for food and utilized only for the hides and tallow. Fine strains have been introduced, and our herds now include choice specimens of Holsteins, Durhams, Jerseys, and other breeds. The introduction of alfalfa worked a revolution in the cattle industry. The open range is almost a thing of the past, except in remote mountain regions, and on the large undivided Mexican grants. Range cattle from Arizona are brought here to be fattened for market. At the Chino farm, in San Bernardino County, over ten thousand head were fattened last year on the refuse of sugar-beets, mixed with hay. Beef always commands a good price in Southern California.

**Sheep and Hogs.** Before the horticultural period, sheep raising was a very important industry in Southern California, but wool had to make room for wheat, as wheat has had to give place to wine and olives and oranges, and other products of the orchard and garden. The decrease in the wool-clip marks the increase in the settlement of the State. From 56,550,000 pounds in 1876, it fell to 31,854,000 in 1887, since which, the substitution of better methods has made up for the falling off in flocks. Instead of being ruined, as they anticipated, by the forced relinquishment of ranges, sheep men, as well as cattle men, have found themselves benefited.

Hogs thrive in Southern California as well as any other variety of stock, and enough are raised to furnish the home market with fresh pork. The bacon and ham consumed in Southern California at present is largely imported. Hogs eat alfalfa readily, and are generally "finished off" with corn.

**The Busy Bee.** Southern California honey is celebrated the world over, being shipped by the carload to the East and Europe. The bee men were the pioneers of the mountain cañons, whither the horticulturists have followed them very close, often driving them farther back into the mountains as land became too valuable for bee pasture. The hills abound with flowers and shrubs from which the bees extract the honey, foremost among which is the white sage, from which the finest honey in the world is made. The number of stands of bees in Southern California was recently estimated at 50,000, the honey yield from which aggregated nearly 3,000 tons, worth over \$250,000. The business pays well in average seasons, the work is light, and is especially adapted to those in search of health.

Among reported yields are 5,000 pounds from forty swarms; 18,000 pounds from 110 swarms. The increase is very rapid. A Southern California Bee-keepers' Association was recently formed.

The mulberry tree thrives in Southern California, and silk has been successfully raised on a small scale. There is no trouble about producing silk of fine quality, the chief question being that of labor. It is an industry well adapted to furnish pleasant and profitable occupation for women.

### **Fish That Swim in the Sea.**

Sea fishing is only carried on along the coast of Southern California to supply home consumption, and it only does that to a limited extent. It is an industry that might easily be further developed. San Pedro is the chief fishing point. Around Catalina Island fish are very numerous, the great jew fish, sometimes weighing 400 pounds, being especially plentiful, as is also the Spanish mackerel, a quantity of which was salted for export on Catalina Island last year. Among other fish which are found in quantity are the barracuda, rock-cod, sea-bass, and smelt. A whale is occasionally captured, but they are not nearly so plentiful as in former years, when San Pedro was a celebrated whaling station. Our nearest supply point for oysters is at present San Francisco.

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S. D. PALLETT, VERNONDALE—10 acres of oranges; product netted \$2,000. Estimate this year, 3,000 boxes.

FRANK BOUCHARD, LOS NIETOS—10 acres of oranges; produced 8,000 boxes; sold for \$9,200; cost of production, \$250; net profit, \$8,500. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

F. D. ENGLISH, RANCHITO—16 acres of oranges; 10 to 18 year old trees; produced 10,000 boxes; sold for \$11,500; cost of production, \$300; net profit, \$11,200. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

E. R. THOMPSON, AZUSA—4 acres of oranges; produced 300 boxes; sold for \$420; cost of production, \$120; net profit, \$300; trees, 4 years old. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated. Bore 53 boxes when 3 years old.

N. HALL, VERNONDALE—6 acres of oranges; produced 600 boxes; sold for \$700; profit, \$700. Other fruits paid expenses. Trees, 5 years old. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

## RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIPS.



THE development of the transportation facilities of Southern California has fully kept up with that of its resources and population. In fact, the growth of this section is largely due to its excellent transportation facilities.

Southern California offers peculiar attractions to the builders of transcontinental lines. In the 1,200 miles of the Pacific Coast, there are but three great outlets to the sea—one at the Columbia River, another at the Golden Gate, and the third, and best, by the low mountain passes of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties. No other transcontinental road will attempt to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which were conquered by the Central Pacific, under impetus of immense subsidies

### **Easy to Build This Way.**

granted during war times. The Central Pacific has to climb 7,017 feet, as compared with 3,819 for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, at the Cajon; 2,822 for the Atlantic & Pacific, at Soledad, and 2,560 for the Southern Pacific, at San Geronio. The Southern Pacific route, from San Pedro to Galveston, is 800 miles shorter than any other from tide-water to tide-water. A direct road from San Diego to Yuma would still further lessen the distance.

### **No Railroad Monopoly.**

Southern California has already two competing transcontinental railroad systems, and the prospects are good for the completion of at least one more line this year.

The Southern Pacific Company's main line, from San Francisco to New Orleans and the East, extends through Southern California 369 miles; 120 miles from Tehachepi to Los Angeles, and 249 miles from Los Angeles to Yuma. At Saugus is a branch, extending through Ventura and Santa Barbara counties to Ellwood, 92 miles, where there only remains a small gap to be filled to complete the coast line to San Francisco, work which will probably be accomplished within a year. There are short lines of the Southern Pacific Company from Los Angeles to Santa Monica Cañon, 20 miles; to San Pedro, 22

miles, with branch to Long Beach, 4 miles; to Santa Ana, 32; with branches to Tustin, 11, and Whittier, 6. Total length of Southern Pacific lines in Southern California, 475 miles, divided among the counties as follows: Santa Barbara, 27 miles; Ventura, 50; San Bernardino, 48; San Diego, 156; Los Angeles, 170; Orange, 24.

**A Big System.** The Santa Fé system is here known as the Southern California Railway. It connects with

the Atlantic & Pacific at Barstow, in San Bernardino County, whence a branch runs to Mojave, on the Southern Pacific, north of Los Angeles.

Passengers from the East to San Diego go by way of Orange and the coast line. The line to Los Angeles runs due west from San Bernardino. From Mojave to Needles, on the Colorado River, is 241 miles; Barstow to National City, 210 miles; Los Angeles to San Bernardino, 60 miles; East Riverside to Orange, 40 miles; Los Angeles to Junction, near Occanside, 83 miles. There are short branch lines from Perris to San Jacinto, 19 miles; San Bernardino to Mentone and back, known as the small loop of the "kite-shaped track," 25; Escondido branch, 21; Los Angeles to Redondo, 22; Ballona branch, 15. Total length of Southern California Company's system in Southern California, 746 miles. The Santa Fé has just completed a branch from Inglewood, on the Redondo line, to Santa Monica.

The Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, which was incorporated in Los Angeles a year ago, with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, several of the stockholders being St. Louis capitalists, is intended as the terminus of some transcontinental railway not yet built. Overtures have recently been made to the representatives of Eastern roads. The company has acquired the Los Angeles, Pasadena & Glendale line, has built a line to Long Beach and San Pedro, and has acquired excellent wharf facilities by the purchase of Rattlesnake Island, at the latter place. The total length of the company's lines is about forty-eight miles.

**Independent Lines.** Other short independent lines in Southern California are the San Gabriel Valley Rapid Transit, from Los Angeles to beyond Monrovia, 20 miles, recently acquired by the Terminal Company and made broad gauge; Redondo Railway, 18 miles, from that place to Los Angeles; San Diego, Cuyamaca & Eastern, completed as far as Foster, 26 miles; San Diego, Old Town & Pacific Beach; National City & Otay, from San Diego to Tia Juana, with branches to La Presa and Oneonta, about 31 miles; the Coronado Railroad company, along the Bay of



San Diego, 20 miles; also short lines from Pomona to Chino and from Santa Ana to Newport; the Peninsula Railroad of Lower California, between San Diego and San Quintin, a distance of 250 miles, is now under construction, with 17 miles completed and entire line located. Distance from San Quintin to Yuma, 235 miles, and from San Diego to Yuma, 240 miles.

A dummy line about three miles long extends from the west end of Los Angeles to the foot-hills near Hollywood. The Los Angeles & Pacific, from Los Angeles to Santa Monica, along the foot-hills, has been closed down, owing to financial difficulties, for over a year, but there is prospect of early resumption of work to put it in good shape again. The Southern Pacific new line, three miles in length, from Santa Monica to Santa Monica Cañon, where a large wharf is to be built, will probably be extended up the coast. The Glendale branch of the Terminal may also be extended to Hueneme, in Ventura County. A notable enterprise, now under way, is the construction of an electric railroad from Pasadena to the summit of Mount Wilson, an elevation of about 5,000 feet. This undertaking, which is designed by the eminent scientist and financier Prof. T. S. C. Lowe, will probably be completed within a year. At the upper terminus of the road a great hotel will be constructed near the Harvard observatory. At a lower point in the route a second hotel is now in process of construction.

The total length of all railroads in Southern California is 1,412 miles.

The people of San Diego are very desirous of seeing a direct line built, across country, to Yuma, on the Southern Pacific, and are offering inducements to that end. The Cuyamaca Railroad, which is intended to tap the Southern Pacific between Indio and Yuma, is, as stated, in operation as far as Foster, 26 miles, and may soon be extended.

**Another Line Coming.** Much interest is taken in the proposed construction of the third trans-continental line from Southern California, by way of the rich mineral fields of Southern Nevada and Utah, to Salt Lake City, for which line numerous surveys have been made. This would open extensive markets for our produce, give us cheap fuel, minerals for reduction, and form the shortest railroad line from Southern California to Chicago and the East; saving 350 miles on the shortest existing line. There is only a gap of about 350 miles in lines now in operation to complete this road, and it will probably be built in time for the World's Fair.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company runs steamers several times a week from San Francisco to San Diego, calling at Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Hueneme, San Pedro, and Redondo.

The Pacific Mail steamships to and from San Francisco from Mexican and Central American points now call at San Diego, and the Atlantic & Pacific Steamship Company's line of freight steamers from New York also call there and at Redondo. The people of San Diego hope before long to have Asiatic and Australian steamships run from their harbor.

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G. P. YOAKUM, VERNON—7 acres of oranges; produced 1,000 boxes; sold for \$1,000; cost of production, \$140; net profit, \$860. Trees, 7 years old. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

F. Q. STORY, ALHAMBRA—25 acres of oranges; product sold for \$13,500; cost of production, \$3,200; net profit, \$10,300. Trees, 6 years old. Soil, light loam; irrigated. In 1883 land was a barren waste.

GEO. E. PRENTISS, DOWNEY—10 acres, navel oranges; product sold for \$4,350; other fruits paid expenses. Soil, sandy loam.

S. MCKINLAY, VERNON—4 acres of oranges; product sold for \$5,200. Apple trees on same land paid expenses.

B. GUIRADO, RANCHITO—72 orange trees, 12 years old, produced 550 boxes; sold for \$600; cost of production, \$15; net profit, \$585. Soil, sandy loam.

R. MESERVE, POMONA—1,640 orange trees, 12 years old, produced 5,169 boxes; sold for \$14,900.10; net profit, \$936 per acre. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

C. F. BEAN, ALHAMBRA—18 acres of oranges; product sold for \$3,700; cost of production, \$1,130; net profit, \$2,570.

W. A. SPAULDING, AZUSA—14 acres of oranges; product sold for \$1,400; cost of production, \$200; net profit, \$1,200. Trees, 4 years old. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

MRS. J. MCQUAID, VERNONDALE—15 acres of oranges; produced 800 boxes; sold for \$800; cost of production, \$200; net profit, \$600. Estimated production this year, 4,000 boxes.

E. H. HENCK, VERNONDALE—5 acres of oranges; produced 300 boxes; sold for \$325; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$225. Soil, sandy loam. Estimated production this year, 1,200 boxes.

## COMMERCE AND FINANCE.



LONG before the "days of '49" vessels made the long journey around Cape Horn, from Boston to Southern California, to exchange Yankee notions, at high prices, for hides, tallow, and wool, then the sole articles of export from this section. The Southern California of those days is ably pictured by Dana in his "Two Years Before the Mast."

From 1849 to 1876, San Francisco was the Pacific Coast, as far as commerce was concerned. In the early days gold was the one great product of the State, and San Francisco, as the shipping point of the mining counties, became, through her location on a fine harbor and the rapid accumulation of capital, the commercial metropolis of the whole coast. Scattered trails were then the only means of inland communication. Transcontinental traffic was impossible. Everything in the shape of imports to California came by sea to San Francisco, and was thence distributed by sea north and south. There were 1,200 miles of coast, with a "back country" extending to the Missouri River, and only one commercial outlet.

All of this has since been changed. In 1876 came the Southern Pacific to Southern California, and five years later the Santa Fé, so that now Southern California has two competing transcontinental systems, whereas, San Francisco has only one. The low mountain passes and the short distance from ocean to ocean, as referred to in the preceding article, give this section a great advantage commercially over the northern part of the State. The Southern Pacific Company finds it more profitable to bring freight from the east to San Francisco by way of Los Angeles than direct across the Sierra Nevada.

**The Ocean is Free.** Southern California enjoys, in common with a large portion of the State, the benefit of ocean competition in transportation. The shipping ports are Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Hueneme, Redondo, San Pedro, and San Diego. The first three are good roadsteads, where, through the protection afforded by the Channel Islands and projecting points of land, vessels lie at open sea wharves, most of the year, with little difficulty.

Redondo, which is less than five years old, has built up a remarkable shipping business in lumber by schooners and in merchandise by steamers. The exports and imports by steamer at Redondo, in 1891, slightly exceeded those at San Pedro.

The Santa Fé Company taps Redondo, while the Southern Pacific runs to San Pedro. This has aroused the latter company to action. Work is just commencing on one of the longest wharves in the world—4,500 feet in length—at a sheltered point about four miles north of Santa Monica, to which the Southern Pacific has extended its line from the latter place.

### **Our Chief Harbor.**

Most of the shipping of Southern California has, from the time of the earliest Spanish settlement, been done through San Pedro, the chief shipping point of Los Angeles and the adjacent section, situated twenty-four miles distant from the latter city. It consists of an inner harbor, formerly shut off from the sea by a bar, and an open roadstead, sheltered from westerly winds by a high point. Shipping for a long time was entirely conducted by lighters, vessels lying at anchor in the roadstead. At present, vessels drawing  $18\frac{1}{2}$  feet come to the wharves. After careful surveys, the government entered upon the work of improving the harbor. A breakwater a mile and a half long was constructed, and the depth of water on the bar at low tide has been increased from eighteen inches to fourteen feet. Since 1871, Congress has appropriated \$904,000 for improvement of the harbor, while during the past nine years \$700,000 has been received back in duties. It was hoped that the present Congress would appropriate several million dollars to further improve the harbor to its fullest degree of usefulness, but it failed to do so. A board of government engineers, which recently examined San Pedro and Santa Monica, reported in favor of the former as a site for a deep water harbor. A new survey of the two places has, however, been ordered by Congress.

The shipments through this port are very heavy, giving constant employment to a large fleet of steamers and sailing vessels. The arrival of vessels from domestic ports during the past five years has averaged 730 annually, and from foreign ports, 53.

### **The Southernmost Port.**

San Diego is one of the only two good natural harbors on the Pacific Coast south of Puget Sound, the other being San Francisco. San Diego harbor is a land-locked sheet of water, some twelve miles in length, with a safe deep entrance, carrying some twenty-three feet at low tide across the bar. The California Southern line of the Santa

Fé system reaches tide-water there. From 1874 to the end of 1891, thirty cargoes of wheat have been exported from San Diego to foreign ports, amounting to a total of over 1,250,000 bushels. During the four years ending December 31, 1890, there arrived in the port 1,179 steamers and 806 sailing vessels.

The territory covered by Southern California merchants includes Lower California, Arizona, and a portion of Sonora, while the products of the soil are shipped to all parts of the world. When the new road to Southern Utah and Nevada is constructed, a large new field will be opened up. The chief products shipped are green and dried fruits, wool, wine, brandy, hides, beans, vegetables, borax, and honey. These products, especially fruits, bring large revenues to the transportation lines, which eagerly compete for the handling of them.

**What the Canal Will Do.** The completion of the Nicaragua Canal will have a wonderfully stimulating effect upon the commerce of Southern California. It will solve the question of a market for our horticultural products and make overproduction an impossibility. With the aid of refrigerator steamers, we can lay down fresh fruits in Northern Europe within three weeks, at a time of the year when those markets are unsupplied. The saving in distance to New York over the Cape Horn route will be more than 10,000 miles, or nearly half the distance round the globe. Moreover, the shortest route from China and Japan to the Nicaragua Canal passes within 100 miles of the Southern California coast. Consequently, all steamships in the great trade to the Eastern coasts of North and South America will make our Pacific Coast harbors ports of call for coaling, and for discharge and taking on cargoes.

It has always been a difficult matter to obtain complete, accurate, and intelligible statistics of shipments from and to Southern California. Each of the two transcontinental railway companies has its own fashion of compiling reports. In some cases shipments are handled twice; in others, necessary distinctions are not made. The following figures will be found as accurate, complete, and lucid as any that have hitherto been published:

### SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

#### SHIPMENTS FROM SIX SOUTHERN COUNTIES DURING 1891.

	Local.	Through.
Citrus fruits. ....	9,670 tons.	11,101 tons.
Nuts.....	565 "	565 "
Raisins.....	106 "	424 "
Carried forward .....	10,341 "	12,090 "

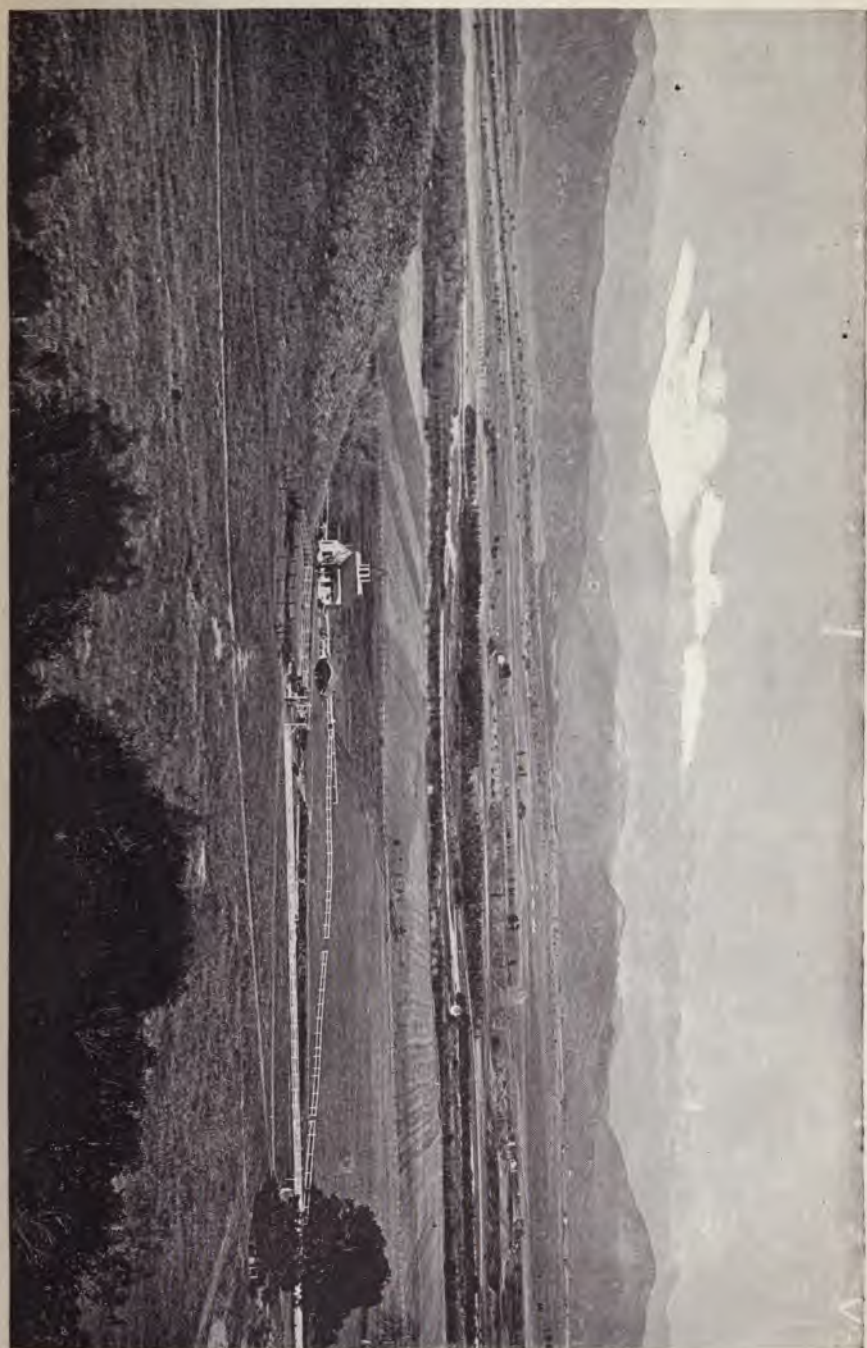
	Local.	Through.
Brought forward .....	10,841 tons.	12,090 tons.
Dried fruits .....	844 "	428 "
Vegetables .....	10,825 "	12,522 "
Honey .....	398 "	150 "
Grain .....	44,171 "	---
Wool .....	805 "	1,330 "
Canned goods .....	406 "	428 "
Miscellaneous .....	273,878 "	17,205 "
Totals .....	340,663 "	44,158 "

Through freight, east-bound, from Los Angeles 1891:

	Pounds.
Asphaltum .....	4,372,440
Beans .....	23,709,190
Borax .....	558,960
Brandy .....	725,860
Canned goods .....	2,029,070
Empty packages .....	295,320
Fruit—dried .....	1,841,860
Fruit—green—citrus .....	36,623,290
Fruit—green—deciduous .....	1,637,460
Hides and pelts .....	566,010
Honey .....	455,530
Horses .....	126,000
Household goods and personal effects .....	857,600
Nuts .....	1,010,310
Onions .....	1,061,520
Potatoes .....	18,989,300
Raisins .....	1,550,670
Vegetables .....	7,256,390
Wine .....	3,129,060
Wool .....	2,629,900
Miscellaneous .....	8,732,760
Total .....	116,658,500

Through freight, west-bound, to Los Angeles, 1891:

	Pounds.
Agricultural implements .....	911,540
Alcohol .....	25,560
Ale and beer .....	891,250
Alkalies .....	153,090
Bacon and hams .....	49,560
Bags and bagging .....	96,230
Baking and yeast powder .....	272,170
Beef and pork .....	45,670
Books, printed .....	180,790
Boots and shoes .....	558,460
Brushes .....	33,830
Butter .....	356,330
Candles .....	133,750
Canned goods .....	606,020
Carpets .....	382,640
Cheese .....	136,370
Cigars .....	228,700
Clothing .....	169,200
Coffee, roasted .....	303,960
Confectionery .....	167,880
Carried forward .....	5,652,950







ST. MARK'S CHURCH, LONDON. (See page 100.)

Stanley's  
sale

	Pounds.
Brought forward .....	5,652,950
Cordage and rope .....	452,580
Drugs .....	461,700
Dry goods .....	1,442,180
Furnishing goods .....	334,690
Earthenware, etc. ....	393,250
Eggs .....	128,060
Engines .....	77,800
Fish, dried and salted .....	145,950
Fruit, dried .....	23,960
Fruit, green .....	610,140
Furniture .....	228,610
Glassware .....	934,320
Glass, window .....	167,870
Hardware .....	1,248,810
Hats and caps .....	125,570
Horseshoes .....	375,210
Household goods and personal .....	2,488,190
Iron, bar, sheet, etc. ....	6,334,460
Lard .....	184,260
Liquors .....	308,810
Live-stock .....	288,000
Living plants and trees .....	1,809,960
Lumber .....	397,190
Machinery .....	1,751,470
Marble .....	66,810
Meal, corn and oat .....	917,530
Meat in bulk .....	452,720
Mineral water .....	32,100
Molasses .....	326,990
Musical instruments .....	186,110
Nails .....	823,130
Oil, coal .....	4,525,820
Oil, linseed .....	340,140
Oil, lubricating .....	43,860
Paper .....	1,387,280
Preserves and pickles .....	91,550
Plumbers' goods .....	112,320
Printed matter .....	88,070
Railroad material .....	216,980
Refrigerators .....	45,400
Rosin .....	279,060
Saddlery and harness .....	69,010
Scales and beams .....	12,620
Seed, farm and garden .....	202,220
Sewing machines .....	208,880
Soap, common .....	127,200
Starch .....	115,020
Stationery .....	274,450
Staves and heading .....	320,420
Steel .....	1,360,920
Stone .....	118,210
Stoves and ranges .....	436,780
Syrup .....	142,960
Telegraph material .....	59,640
Tin plate .....	667,820
Tobacco .....	466,400
Toys .....	79,600
Carried forward .....	40,987,960

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

	Pounds.
Brought forward .....	40,987,960
Twine and netting .....	43,660
Vehicles .....	644,429
Wagon material .....	205,480
Wind-mills .....	64,740
Wire fence .....	548,810
Wire and wire goods .....	290,770
Woodenware .....	259,690
Merchandise .....	8,687,390
Grand total .....	51,682,910

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (SANTA FÉ) RAILWAY.

Shipments of fruits, vegetables, etc., from Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino, and San Diego counties, 1891:

	Pounds.
Oranges .....	57,435,000
Lemons .....	378,000
Other fruits and vegetables .....	41,360,000
Honey .....	2,150,000
Total .....	101,323,000

Freight handled in above counties during 1891:

Commodities.	Pounds.
Grain .....	69,960,200
Flour .....	10,541,690
Other mill products .....	8,447,400
Hay .....	20,535,800
Fruits and vegetables .....	126,644,400
Live-stock .....	12,087,600
Dressed meats .....	465,400
Other packing house products .....	7,506,600
Poultry, game, and fish .....	2,617,400
Wool .....	3,276,000
Hides and leather .....	1,047,000
Bituminous coal .....	186,633,800
Ores .....	1,250,200
Stone, sand, and other like articles .....	44,819,400
Lumber .....	207,354,600
Petroleum and other oils .....	21,292,200
Sugar .....	1,555,000
Iron, pig, and bloom .....	1,246,000
Iron and steel rails .....	9,691,400
Other castings and machinery .....	7,951,000
Bar and sheet metal .....	18,599,800
Cement, brick, and lime .....	89,062,800
Agricultural implements .....	2,920,400
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc. ....	4,784,000
Wines, liquors, and beer .....	10,955,000
Household goods and furniture .....	13,951,400
Merchandise .....	113,879,000
Miscellaneous .....	19,913,800
Total .....	968,939,200

MARITIME BUSINESS—SAN PEDRO AND REDONDO.

The arrivals at San Pedro for the past three years compare as follows:

	1889.	1890.	1891
Vessels .....	588	492	586
Lumber, feet.....	49,438,000	42,955,457	58,903,769
Coal, tons .....	67,029	64,548	92,159
Merchandise, tons.....	22,426	16,490	15,474

During the past two years the general merchandise business has been divided about equally between San Pedro and Redondo, which accounts for the apparent falling off in that item. Redondo has also received many million feet of lumber which formerly came to San Pedro exclusively, notwithstanding which, 1891 shows a large increase over the two preceding years. In coal there is an increase of from 25 to 30 per cent. over the two preceding years.

PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP COMPANY—SAN PEDRO AND REDONDO.

	Pounds.
Freight landed at San Pedro, Dec. 1, 1890, to Dec. 1, 1891.....	34,169,310
“ “ Redondo .....	35,074,350
“ taken from San Pedro.....	19,443,468
“ “ Redondo .....	19,117,877
Passengers landed at San Pedro.....	2,542
“ “ Redondo .....	1,512
“ taken from San Pedro .....	3,951
“ “ Redondo .....	1,093
Passenger steamers at San Pedro, trips .....	157
“ “ Redondo .....	95
Freight “ San Pedro.....	50
“ “ Redondo .....	77

SAN DIEGO SHIPPING.

The following statistics, compiled from the United States records of the port of San Diego, relate to the four years ending December 31, 1890:

Steamships arriving.....	1,179
Sailing ships arriving .....	806
Registered tonnage .....	1,037,460
Average yearly tonnage arrival .....	259,365
Value of foreign merchandise arriving .....	\$1,715,973
Value of exports.....	\$1,184,759
Coal arriving, tons.....	238,499
Lumber arriving, feet.....	211,307,415
Revenue collected .....	\$544,322

The figures for 1891 show a total of forty-five coal vessels, with 92,000 tons, arriving during the year, against 37,000 tons for 1890, and an average of 59,624 for the past four years. During 1891, 532 vessels entered San Diego harbor, with a total tonnage aggregating 284,000 tons, an increase of 10 per cent. over the average, and of 38

per cent. over the previous year. Forty thousand barrels of cement arrived during 1891. The imports of lumber for 1891 aggregated about 40,000,000 feet, being larger than for any year except 1888, when the building boom was on.

Additional statistics of shipments will be found in the description of the several counties.

**Business Is Good.** Business throughout Southern California is at present in a healthy condition. The manner in which this section held up under the collapse of the crazy real-estate boom of five years ago is of itself sufficient evidence of the solidity of our resources. While many persons were, of course, temporarily embarrassed, there was no panic, no crash, nor any failures of consequence. At present, legitimate business is more extensive and on a more solid basis than during the height of the boom. The wholesale houses of this section carry heavy stocks, and in several cases report an increase of from 20 to 30 per cent. in 1891 over their business in 1890. Especially is this the case in the line of agricultural implements and hardware, which shows that the soil, the true basis of our wealth, is being developed. Several large wholesale houses have been forced to increase their capital during the past year. Collections have been easy. Traveling business men concur in the opinion that business in Southern California, as a rule, is at least as good as in any other part of the United States. The total clearings for the year ending October 1, 1891, at the Los Angeles clearing house, amounted to \$37,096,126, as against \$31,019,271 for the previous twelve months, an increase of \$6,076,854, or nearly 20 per cent.

A number of San Francisco and Eastern houses have recently found it necessary to establish branches in Los Angeles.

The present rate of interest for loans, on good real-estate security, runs from 6 to 8 per cent. net to the lender, who, under the laws of the State of California, has to pay the mortgage tax.

County and city bonds are freely bid for by outside capitalists at high figures. County and municipal credits are A No. 1.

**Plenty of Money.** In no direction is the solid financial standing of Southern California so clearly seen as in the condition of its banks. The report of the State Bank Commissioners, made July 1, 1891, shows that there were at that time 246 banks of all descriptions in the State, with deposits aggregating \$186,471,037. Leaving out San Francisco, there were 219 banks, with deposits amounting to \$61,843,238. Of these, 71 banks, with deposits of

\$19,591,835, were in Southern California. So that Southern California has within a fraction of one-third of the banks and one-third of the deposits of the State, outside of San Francisco. The banks and deposits are divided among the southern counties as follows:

COUNTY.	COMMERCIAL AND NATIONAL BANKS.		SAVINGS BANKS.	
	Number.	Deposits.	Number.	Deposits.
Los Angeles .....	23	\$8,810,135	5	\$2,564,766
Orange .....	5	721,022	1	66,920
San Bernardino .....	11	2,506,265	2	140,688
San Diego .....	12	2,689,142	3	835,712
Ventura .....	8	279,624		
Santa Barbara .....	5	960,062	1	17,495
Totals .....	59	\$15,966,250	12	\$3,625,581

This is a considerable increase over the previous year, and brings the deposits up to within a small percentage of the highest amount at the height of the boom, when large sums were brought here for investment in real estate.

The transactions in real estate, though of course not nearly so large as at the time of the boom, are considerable, and represent actual sales for occupation or investment, most of the speculative transactions of five years ago having been cleared up.

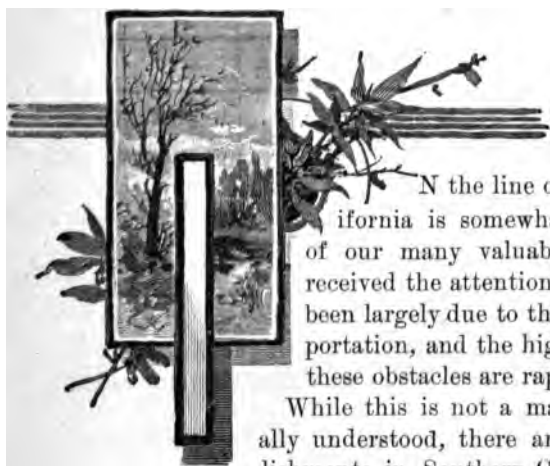
L. C. ANDERSON, ALHAMBRA—10 acres of oranges; produced 1,000 boxes; sold for \$1,000; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$900; trees, 6 years old. Soil, clay loam; irrigated twice. Estimated production, 2,000 boxes this year.

J. A. MACKENZIE, VERNONDALE—4 acres of oranges; produced 600 boxes; sold for \$660; cost of production, \$60; net profit, \$600. Soil, dark loam; irrigated twice. Estimate this year, 900 boxes.

GEO. LIGHTFOOT, PASADENA—5½ acres of oranges; produced 700 boxes; sold for \$1,100; cost of production, \$50; net profit, \$1,050. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated once.

H. HOOD, DOWNEY—¼ acre of oranges; produced 275 boxes; sold for \$275; cost of production, \$25; net profit, \$250. Soil, damp, sandy; not irrigated.

## MANUFACTURES.



IN the line of manufactures, Southern California is somewhat backward. The utilization of our many valuable natural products has not received the attention which it deserves. This has been largely due to the cost of fuel, labor, and transportation, and the high rates paid for money. But these obstacles are rapidly being removed.

While this is not a manufacturing section as generally understood, there are many manufacturing establishments in Southern California, and their number is being continually increased. Among the most important articles that are made here may be mentioned iron castings, iron and cement pipe, machinery, brick, canned and dried fruit, **What We Make.** boxes, flour, crackers, soap, doors and sashes, mineral water, beer, wine and brandy, furniture, candy, pickles, ice, and sugar.

The present article will be mainly devoted to a glance at the openings for manufacturing enterprises in Southern California, which are so numerous and attractive.

**Openings for Factories.** First should be mentioned the utilization of our fruit product, by canning, drying, crystallizing, and making into jam. There are numerous factories of this description, but the industry is capable of almost indefinite extension. Especially for crystallized fruit is the demand much greater than the supply, at high prices. The by-products of the orange, which form an important branch of the industry in Europe, have not been utilized at all here, although one small factory has recently been started in Los Angeles, to make essential oils. Among these products are orange peel oil, worth \$2 per ounce; Heroly oil, \$4 per ounce; fallen green fruit oil, \$4 per pound; oil from leaves, \$2 per



pound; citric acid, 50 cents per pound; dry orange flowers, \$4 per pound; orange blossom pomade, \$2.50 per pound; orange flower water, \$2.50 per gallon. None of these processes require any expensive machinery or unusual skill.

Several potato starch factories have been established during the past year near Los Angeles.

**We Want More Sugar.** Sugar from beets was made for the first time in Southern California last year at the large Chino factory. With a climate permitting work to be carried on every year three times as long as in Europe; a government bounty of 2 cents a pound, and thousands of acres adapted to beet culture, there should be a dozen sugar factories in Southern California as large as that at Chino.

There is room for several more large creameries and cheese factories, conducted under modern methods.

With the aid of refrigerating machinery, the bacon and ham, which is now largely imported, might be made at home.

The castor-bean grows all over the country and becomes a tree within a year, yet we have only one small castor-oil mill, started a few months ago in Los Angeles. Linseed oil could also be profitably manufactured on a large scale.

Though pickles are made here, we still import carloads from Europe, which should not be, as cucumbers, onions, beets, tomatoes, peppers, and other vegetables bear all the year round, and yield immense crops. With tomatoes delivered at the factory at \$8 a ton, we should build up an export trade in tomato catsup, which is now made here only for home consumption.

Right within the city limits of Los Angeles are hundreds of thousands of tons of fine glass sand, from which, at an experimental test, excellent glass has been made. Fifty thousand dollars would liberally equip such a factory, yet we import all our glass from the East.

**Nothing Like Leather.** Immense quantities of raw hides are shipped East, and re-imported as shoes, saddles, and harness. There is only one small tannery in this section. We should prepare here calf-skins and kip-skins, also sole and harness leather. In shipping hides the stock could be culled, and the "runners," or lean hides, worked up into "lace leather." What are known as "ranch hides"—those produced on farms where a few animals are kept—can be purchased at a nominal price. The expense for tallow and neat's-foot oil in the manufacture would be less than in the East. There is some tan-bark oak here and large quantities in Lower Cali-

fornia. The extract can also be imported from the Pennsylvania and West Virginia forests, where it is prepared. A shrub also grows from which a good substitute for tan-bark is made.

A harness and saddle factory and a shoe factory would soon follow such a tannery. At present, both these articles are made only on a small scale. The lower grades of shoes might be made here at first, from kips and calf-skins, shipping the better grades of hides. There is a large market for harness. The tanning of sheep-skins would also be profitable. From hoofs and refuse hides glue could be made; also fertilizers, which are much needed.

Tobacco might be grown and manufactured in several parts of Southern California, where it has already been tested, and good quality cigars made from the product.

**A Paper Mill Needed.** A little ordinary wrapping-paper only is made here. There is a good opening for one or more paper mills, to make manilla and other papers. A vast quantity of paper-cuttings are destroyed, also large quantities of rags, while hemp can be grown here profitably. Fine tissue-paper, for wrapping fruit, should be made, and fine wrapping-paper from flax.

A rope-walk for the manufacture of cordage would pay.

Working pants, shirts, jackets, and overalls should be made here on a large scale, to supply the home market.

There are a couple of small potteries, but most of our milk and butter crocks, jam jars, fruit jars, and flower-pots are still imported, in spite of the fact that we have deposits of excellent clay here.

There are extensive deposits of mineral paint in several places, which might be profitably worked up.

From the residue of petroleum, which is produced abundantly here, might be manufactured a great variety of products, such as coal-tar colors, lubricating oils (made now on a small scale), water-proofing, ink (which is now manufactured in Ventura County), vaseline, benzine, and naphtha, and washes for insect pests; also fuel gas, which is largely made from petroleum in the East.

The Pacific Ocean abounds with fish. Salt and dried fish are put up at San Diego and at San Pedro, and some mackerel were salted last year on Catalina Island, but the industry is capable of great extension. The canning of lobsters and turtles would be profitable. The latter are found by millions in the Gulf of California.

A brass foundry, on a considerable scale, to supply the home market with all kinds of plumbing, gas and steam fittings, is badly needed. There is one in Los Angeles, but the demand for the product exceeds the supply.

There is a good opening for a nail factory, the consumption being very large, and scrap-iron plentiful.

**To Work Up Our Ores.** Mineral reduction works are needed here and should do well, especially after a railroad to Southern Utah and Nevada brings us rich ores and cheap fuel. Ores from this section are at present sent as far as Pueblo and Kansas City for reduction.

One of our leading articles of export is wool, which should be worked up at home. There is a fine opening here for several branches of woolen manufacturing.

It will be noticed that into the manufacture of many of the articles above mentioned fuel does not enter, or plays but a small part. Fuel is becoming cheaper every year in Southern California, and, with the opening of a railroad to Southern Utah, should be laid down here at \$5 a ton. There are also large quantities of anthracite coal in Sonora, which might be developed. Crude petroleum, produced here, is largely used as fuel. The supply is capable of great extension. Brea, a residue of petroleum, is found in several places and used as fuel.

The people of Southern California are, as a rule, fully awake to the importance of encouraging home production, and ready to offer all reasonable moral and material encouragement to those who come to establish new industries in our midst.

**Manufactories Coming.** While the feasibility of establishing such heavy industries as rolling mills in Southern California at present may, in view of the distance from each other of the iron and fuel supply, be open to some question, there are a hundred articles, such as those above mentioned, the manufacture of which offers sure profits and quick returns. Moreover, each of these manufactures brings others in its train. Thus, a tannery is followed by shoe, saddle, and harness factories, and a business in tan-bark; while around a beet-sugar factory will cluster fruit canneries, jam and fruit crystallizing works, glass-jar factories, dairies, and pork-packing establishments for utilizing beet refuse. Besides this, large quantities of limestone have to be mined, from the refuse of which, after it has passed through the factory, excellent cement can be made.

## MINING.



**A**LTHOUGH gold had been discovered and was being washed out in Los Angeles County many years before the discovery by Marshall at Coloma, mining has never yet attained great importance in Southern California. In early days the great mining excitement in Northern California completely overshadowed everything else, and of late years horticulture has cast other industries in the background. Yet Southern California

abounds in valuable minerals, which invite development.

Most important among our mineral treasures, at present, is, undoubtedly, petroleum. The chief fields are in Ventura County, and at Puente, Los Angeles County. Besides these, petroleum, and indications of it, are found from Santa Barbara to San Diego. Little systematic prospecting has been carried on outside of the fields mentioned. In Ventura

**The Big Oil Deposits.** County there are pipe lines, and there is a large refinery at Santa Paula. The output of that section is about 800 barrels a day, worth \$1.60 a barrel at the well. At Puente are sixteen wells, producing 3,000 barrels monthly. Most of the Puente oil is used for fuel and lubricating.

**Gold and Silver.** Placer gold is found in Los Angeles County, also gold in quartz, there being promising mines near Acton. Gold mines are also being worked in San Bernardino County and at several points in San Diego and Orange counties.

Silver is being mined in San Bernardino County and San Diego County with much success. In Orange County are deposits of argentiferous galena. Considerable mining has also been done in San Gabriel Cañon, Los Angeles County.

Southern California boasts of the only tin mine in the United States, at Temescal, in San Bernardino County. After remaining in litigation for many years, the mine was opened, and the first pig tin turned out April 25, 1891. The ore is twice as rich as the richest Cornish ore, averaging 5 per cent. The output of late has been *forty-eight tons* of ore daily, yielding about two tons of tin.

In San Bernardino County are large deposits of excellent iron ore and fine marble.

**Many Minerals.** Among other minerals found in Southern California are asphaltum, bituminous rock, borax, copper, cinnabar, fire-clay, granite, gypsum, iron, limestone, lead, marble, rock-salt, and sandstone. With the exception of fire-clay, granite, gypsum, limestone, and rock-salt, these deposits have not been developed.

By-products of petroleum, such as brea, bituminous rock, asphalt, and natural gas, crop up in many places. At Summerland, Santa Barbara County, and at Rosecrans, Los Angeles County, are small gas wells, which have been utilized.

Southern California offers an inviting field to the miner.

J. O. HOUSER, COVINA—10 acres of oranges; produced 318 boxes; sold for \$861.75; cost of production, \$42; net profit, \$819.75. Trees, 4 years old. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated. Estimated return this year, \$4,000.

MRS. A. M. HOOPER, VERNON—21 acres of oranges; produced 5,500 boxes; sold for \$8,250; cost of production, \$450; net profit, \$7,800. Produced 2,200 boxes in 1889-90.

S. RICHARDSON, ALHAMBRA—25 acres of oranges; produced 4,000 boxes; not yet sold. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

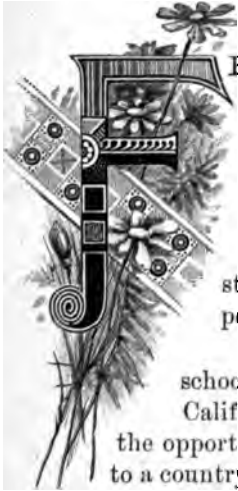
THOS. MILLSAP, VERNON—6 acres of oranges; produced 1,200 boxes; sold for \$1,500. Raised between orange trees 9 tons of peaches, which sold for \$300, paying all the expenses of the orchard.

J. F. JARCHOW, SAN GABRIEL—2½ acres of oranges; product sold for \$1,650; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$1,550. Soil, sandy loam.

One tree in the orchard of J. S. Briggs, in Ventura County, has produced 4,200 pounds of fine apricots. Ed L. Barnard, the manager, says he has superintended the picking of the fruit, and there is no mistake about it. The tree is twenty years old, and is one of many which have done nearly as well.

W. G. EARLE, AZUSA—1 acre of oranges; produced 210 boxes; sold for \$260; cost of production, \$15; net profit, \$247. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated four times.

## EDUCATION AND SOCIETY.



EW communities in the world can rank with Southern California in respect to general culture and facilities for education. This section promises to become to the United States what Greece was to ancient Europe. Culture in the New World is finding its ultimate home in the same latitude that witnessed its greatest development in the Old. This state of affairs is largely due to the number of talented people who are attracted hither by our balmy climate.

Besides the complete system of public schools, private schools and colleges abound in all portions of Southern California, and many Eastern people avail themselves of the opportunity to send children with a tendency to weak lungs to a country where plenty of out-of-door exercise is a possibility every day in the year. Most of the leading religious denominations are represented, not only by scores of churches, but also by one or more religious colleges. The work of the school is further supplemented by an army of specialists in music, painting, and in fact every department

### **Schools of All Descriptions.**

of art. The Chautauqua has an active membership of nearly a thousand, and meets annually at Long Beach. Lectures and other entertainments, by home and foreign talent, are of almost daily occurrence. The facilities afforded by Southern California are, in the widest sense of the word, unsurpassed. Libraries are numerous, and well stocked with the latest works. Our newspapers are far above the average, both in quantity and quality. Many brilliant writers and artists, unable to withstand the charms of Southern California, have made their permanent home here. There is not a secret society of any importance that is not represented by many lodges.

Society in Southern California is very cosmopolitan. Every State in the Union, and almost every country in the world, are numerous represented. There is a charming absence of dull monotony in social life. New arrivals, who previously entertained the idea that Southern California was a portion of the "wild and woolly West," are loud in their expressions of surprise at the cultured and refined social atmosphere which they find here.

## FOR THE TOURIST.

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SOUTHERN California offers great attractions to the lover of nature, the mountain-climber, the hunter, the angler, the naturalist, the botanist, the geologist, and the antiquarian.

There is no lack of attractive resorts. Between the smiling seashore and the snow-capped mountain summits are hundreds of interesting valleys, glens, cañons, and hills, affording a constant change of scenery. Among popular seaside resorts are Santa Barbara, San Buenaventura, Santa Monica, Redondo, San Pedro, Long Beach, Newport, San Juan, Oceanside, and Coronado. Half a dozen large islands invite the fisherman, hunter, and explorer. Catalina Island, about twenty-five miles from the coast, is

**From Seashore to Mountain.** a romantic mountainous island, and a most attractive resort. A steamer runs regularly during the summer. Sea bathing may be indulged in all the year round. The mountain scenery is grand, with cool glens containing a wealth of mosses, ferns, flowers, and shrubs; and elevated valleys, where the summer days under the giant pines are refreshing and invigorating. Among the celebrated mountain resorts are Wilson's Peak, San Gabriel, and San Antonia cañons, Bear Valley, Arrowhead Reservoir, and Strawberry Valley. In the interior of Santa Barbara and Ventura counties are many attractive mountain valleys of less elevation. The Julian country, in San Diego County, is interesting, being picturesquely located in the midst of the Cuyamaca Mountains.

### **To Fill a Game-Bag.**

Among the game that is found may be mentioned wild geese, duck, snipe, quail, cotton tail and jack rabbits, squirrels, foxes, deer, wildcats, California lions, and cinnamon bears. There is a State bounty of \$5 on coyote scalps, and those animals are, consequently, becoming scarce. The angler can find plenty of trout in the mountain cañons. In the ocean there is excellent fishing, both with line and seine.

The tourist should not omit to visit the old missions of San



Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey, San Diego, San Fernando, San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara.

On Catalina Island, and at some points on the mainland, large quantities of Indian relics have been found. Valuable pebbles are picked up on the beach at Redondo. There are coursing, tennis, athletic, and other clubs, with frequent meetings for lovers of sport.

S. G. REYNOLDS, RIVERA—20 orange trees; produced 200 boxes; sold for \$230; cost of production, \$5; net profit, \$225. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

CAPT. ANNOTT, RIVERA—7 acres of seedling oranges; 15-year-old trees; produced 6,000 boxes; sold for \$7,200; cost of production, \$200; net profit, \$7,000. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

ROBT. REMY, VERNON—3 acres of oranges; sold for \$450; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$350. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

W. D. McCURE, VERNONDALE—117 orange trees, seedlings; product sold for \$236; cost of production, \$25; net profit, \$211; estimated profit for present crop, \$500.

MRS. ANNA SPENCER, LOS ANGELES—62 acres of oranges; produced 850 boxes; sold for \$5,500; cost of production, \$1,300; net profit, \$4,200. This orchard was neglected for several years.

MRS. S. E. KELLAR, VERNONDALE—5½ acres of oranges; produced 850 boxes; sold for \$933; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$833. Soil, sandy loam. Estimated yield this season, 1,700 boxes.

BAILEY & JOHNSON, DUARTE—6 acres of oranges; produced 800 boxes; sold for \$2,000. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

GEO. HANNA, VERNON—5 acres of oranges; 12-year-old trees; product sold net on the trees for \$1,000; cost of production, \$100; net profit, \$900. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated. Apples and peaches between the rows sold for \$300 net.

DAVID TURNER, GLENDORA—1 acre 17-year-old seedling oranges; produced 784 boxes; net profit, \$784.

R. J. POLLARD, AZUSA—2 acres of oranges; produced 800 boxes; sold for \$1,000; net profit, \$850.

J. A. CLAYES, ALHAMBRA—8½ acres of seedling oranges; sold *crop on trees* for \$1,300. Soil, sandy loam; irrigated.

## STATISTICS OF THE COUNTIES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

NOTE.—The population of the various towns mentioned in the following articles is the census population of 1890. Since then many of these places have largely increased their population.

### Los Angeles County.

Los Angeles County contains 2,660,716 acres of land, much diversified, including valleys, mesas, rolling hills, and mountains. Population (1890), 101,454. The taxable wealth amounted in 1891 to \$82,616,576.

The principal products of the county are fruits (citrus and deciduous), grain, vegetables, wine, and brandy. Statistics of shipments will be found under the head of commerce. The orange industry is an important one. There were, at a recent date, 475,000 bearing and 550,000 non-bearing orange trees in the county. During the season of 1890-91 there were shipped from the county 2,212 carloads of oranges.

The transportation facilities of the county are unexcelled, eleven lines of railroad centering at Los Angeles city. Of these, two—the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé—are competing transcontinental lines. The ports of the county are San Pedro and Redondo. Santa Monica will also soon have a large wharf.

The county abounds with attractive resorts, from seashore to pine-clad mountains, where comfortable hotels are, during a portion of the year, filled with health and pleasure seekers from all parts of the world. The San Gabriel Valley, with its orange groves at the foot of mountains, snow-capped in winter, is generally conceded to be one of the most beautiful valleys in the world.

Schools and colleges of all varieties are numerous and excellent.

The principal towns are: Los Angeles, population (1890), 50,395; Pasadena, 4,882; Pomona, 3,634; Downey, 1,093; Compton, 636; Santa Monica, 1,580; San Pedro, 1,240; Wilmington, 687; Redondo, 603; Long Beach, 564; Whittier, 585; Monrovia, 907; Azusa, 425; Alhambra, 808; San Gabriel, 737; Florence, 750; San Fernando, 350, and Inglewood. All these towns have increased in size since the census.

Los Angeles city, the county seat of Los Angeles County, and the commercial metropolis of Southern California, is pleasantly situated in a fertile valley, equi-distant from the ocean and the Sierra Madre range of mountains, being about fifteen miles from each. The climate is equable and salubrious. The city has grown with remarkable rapidity, having increased its population from 11,311 in 1880 to 50,394 in 1890. During these ten years it was transformed from a sleepy Spanish-American *pueblo* of adobe houses to a beautiful modern American city. Buildings to the value of over \$25,000,000 have been erected during the past ten years.

There are 90 miles of graded and graveled streets, 10 miles of paved streets, and 80 miles of cement sidewalks. The city is lighted entirely by electricity. There are nearly 100 miles of street railroad track, mostly cable and electric. The public library contains 30,000 volumes and circulates as many every month. The assessed value of city property has risen from \$9,000,000 in 1882 to \$46,000,000 in 1892. The 18 banks contain over \$10,000,000 in deposits. Two handsome theaters seat 1,400 and 1,000, respectively.

One of the chief charms of Los Angeles is the rare beauty of the grounds in which are situated the many beautiful homes. Los Angeles, in common with other places in Southern California, has attracted a large number of artistic and literary people from the East, who have made their permanent homes here.

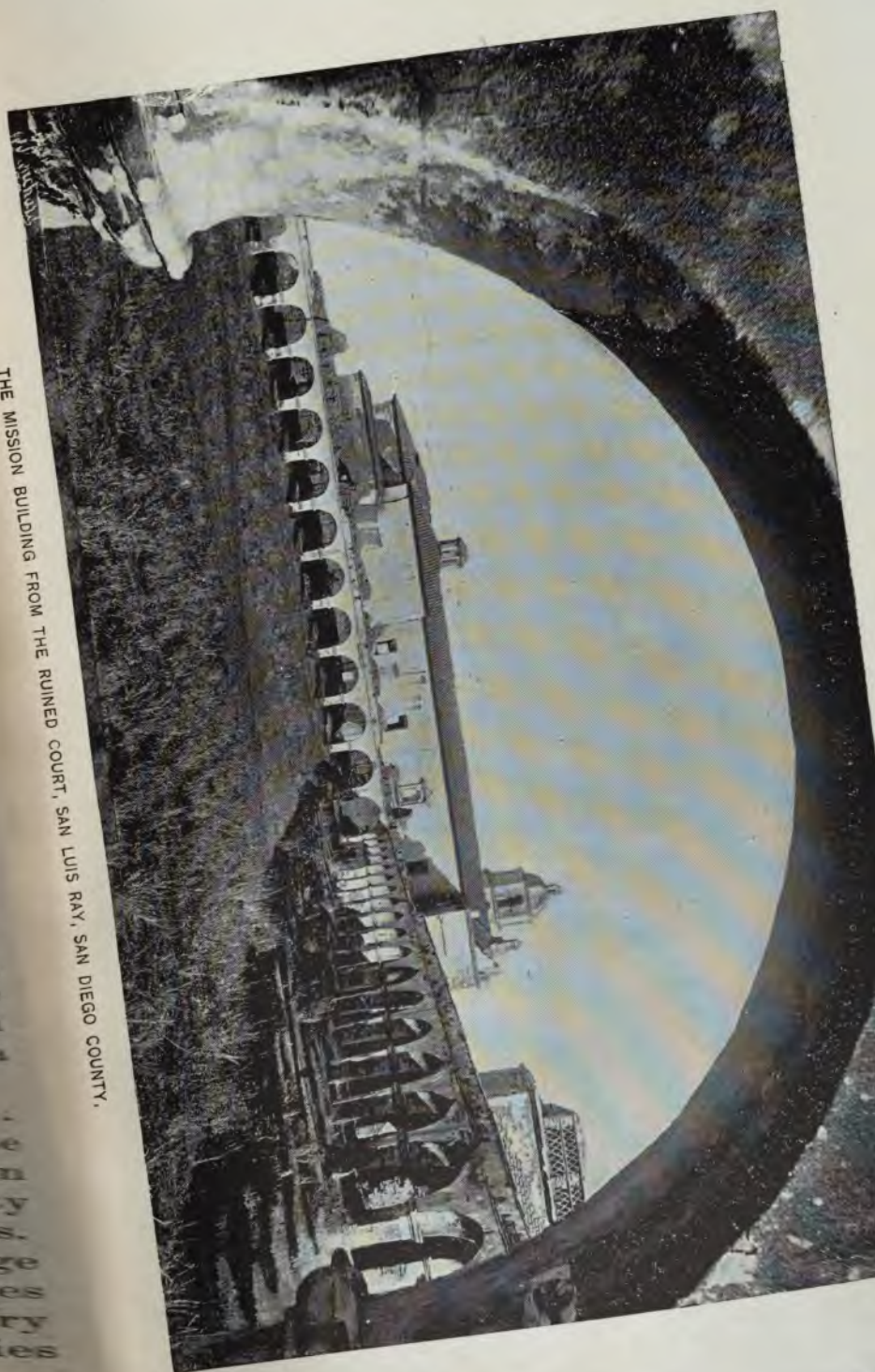
### San Bernardino County.

San Bernardino County is the largest county in the State, and one of the three largest counties in the United States, embracing an area of 13,550,000 acres, of which, however, much is desert and mountain land. A large portion of this desert is now being or soon will be reclaimed by water from the great mountain water-sheds. It is an inland county, being the only one in Southern California without a coast line. Population (1890), 25,497.

The taxable wealth of the county in 1891 amounted to \$26,875,861.

San Bernardino is the leading orange-growing county of the State as to area planted, although, the trees being, as a rule, younger than in Los Angeles County, the shipments are not yet so large. The county shipped, during the season of 1890-91, 1,708 carloads of oranges. There were at the same time in the county 400,000 bearing orange trees and 2,000,000 not bearing; also, 24,000 bearing lemon trees and 156,000 not bearing. The chief centers of the orange industry in the county are Riverside, Redlands, and Ontario. Large quantities

THE MISSION BUILDING FROM THE RUINED COURT, SAN LUIS REY, SAN DIEGO COUNTY.





of apricots, figs, raisin grapes, and other fruit are also grown. At Chino is the only beet-sugar factory in Southern California, where are over 4,000 acres in sugar-beets this year.

The mountains abound in valuable minerals, and there are a number of productive mines. The only productive tin mine in the United States is at Temescal, near South Riverside.

The county is amply supplied with railroad facilities, having several local lines besides the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific, which tap all important points. Educational and social facilities are general and of a high order of excellence.

The Santa Fé Company shipped from the county, in 1891, 7,332,000 pounds of raisins, 6,396,000 pounds of other dried fruit, 4,200,000 pounds of grain, and 2,996,000 pounds of wines and liquors. The Southern Pacific shipped from Colton 14,945,810 pounds of green and over 2,000,000 pounds of canned and dried fruit.

The principal towns are San Bernardino, population (within enlarged corporation boundaries), 7,500; Riverside (1890), 4,678; Redlands, 1,904; Ontario, 683; Colton, 1,315; South Riverside, 450; Beaumont, 375; Needles, 285, and Chino. Some of these cities have nearly doubled in size since the census was taken.

### **San Diego County.**

San Diego County comprises the southern end of the State of California and has an area of 9,580,000 acres. Population (1890), 34,987.

The county contains a large area of desert lands, the bulk of Colorado Desert being located within its boundaries. There are also many beautiful and fertile valleys. Much of the so-called desert land only needs water to bear abundant and profitable crops of fruit and grain. Great advance has been made in irrigation during the past few years, the county having now more irrigation districts than any other in the State, while new districts are being constantly organized.

The assessment rolls for 1891 show a total assessed valuation of \$28,863,526.

The number of fruit trees in orchard in the county in 1891 was 1,062,711, of which 212,348 were in bearing. Among the chief varieties were: Apple, 61,555; apricot, 84,040; fig, 51,816; lemon, 255,922; orange, 188,813; olive, 75,964; peach, 128,888; pear, 47,318, and prune, 114,403. These figures have been largely increased during the past year. Much attention is being devoted to the lemon, which thrives admirably near the coast. Raisins of extra quality are produced in the Cajon Valley.

The Santa Fé Railroad system traverses the county from north to south.

There are valuable and productive mines of silver and gold in the mountain regions.

Statistics of shipments from San Diego are given under the head of "Commerce," where, also, reference is made to the harbor facilities. The Santa Fé Company shipped from the county in 1891 23,156,000 pounds of grain and 2,938,000 pounds of raisins.

The county is fully abreast of other sections of Southern California in educational and social facilities.

The climate in the neighborhood of the coast is particularly mild and equable. During twenty years, from 1872 to 1891, out of 7,305 days at San Diego, 5,678 days were clear or fair.

The principal towns are San Diego, on the fine harbor of that name, population (1890), 16,159; San Jacinto, 1,200; National City, 1,353; Elsinore, 714; Perris, 318; Escondido, 541, and Oceanside.

### Orange County.

This is a young county, having been segregated from Los Angeles by act of the Legislature in 1888-89. Its area is 429,284 acres; population (1890), 13,589.

Orange makes up for its smaller size by the quality of its land, there being little waste within the county. The soil is very fertile and much of it in a high state of cultivation.

Among the fruit trees growing in the county are: Orange, bearing, 89,260; not bearing, 51,769. Lemon, bearing, 5,097; not bearing, 969. English walnut, bearing, 24,309; not bearing, 50,812. Peach, bearing, 11,931; not bearing, 3,870. Apple, bearing, 18,310; not bearing, 4,477. Prune, bearing, 18,150; not bearing, 6,057. Apricot, bearing, 32,760; not bearing, 4,477. Pear, bearing, 11,828; not bearing, 7,274. Fig, bearing, 2,617; not bearing, 4,985. Plum, bearing, 1,126; not bearing, 565. Barley, 50,000 acres; yield, 90,250,000 pounds. There were shipped in 1889-90 307 carloads of oranges, and in 1890-91 516 carloads; a large increase. Much attention is being devoted to the walnut, which thrives admirably.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1891 was \$9,895,193.

Both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé railroads traverse the county, with a total length of 100 miles. There are fifty miles of sea-coast, the shipping point being Newport.

The resources of the Orange County banks in July, 1891, amounted to \$1,264,791. There were last year 4,118 school children and seventy-



six teachers. The county has numerous fine churches and several newspapers. There are twelve miles of street railway.

The county is well supplied with water. Besides the Santa Ana river, there is an artesian belt covering 100,000 acres. Near the coast no irrigation is required. The peat soil around Westminster produces crops of vegetables which must be seen to be believed.

The chief towns are Santa Ana, population, 3,600; Anaheim, 1,273; Orange, 866; Tustin, 500, and Fullerton. The three first named are incorporated cities.

### **Santa Barbara County.**

Santa Barbara County is on the coast, the most northerly of the six southern counties. Area, 1,450,000 acres; population (1890), 15,754.

That portion of the county along the coast sheltered by the Santa Ynez range has a particularly mild climate and raises a great variety of delicate semi-tropical productions that come to perfection in few other parts of the State. North of the range are the Santa Ynez and Santa Maria valleys, watered by the rivers of the same names, and hitherto chiefly devoted to the production of cereals and beans, though now olives and other fruits are being largely introduced.

The assessed valuation of the county in 1891 was \$16,813,796.

The shipments from the county last year were as follows: Beans, tons, 6,744; barley, 4,000; wheat, 2,975; butter, 505; walnuts, 260; dried fruit, 60; green fruit, 237; asphaltum, 1,000; tallow, 300; hides and pelts, 400; wool, 400; corn, 50; dried abalones, 30; abalone shells, 50; dried fish, 10; oranges, boxes, 6,000; lemons, 10,000; hogs, head, 9,500; beef cattle, 5,000; sheep, 20,000; lobsters, sacks, 20,000.

Following is an approximate list of fruit trees in bearing in the county: Lemon, 23,300; walnut, 30,856; olive, 48,900; apple, 68,575; plum and prune, 86,900; peach, 22,000; pear, 70,000; apricot, 76,700; almond, 22,300; orange, 7,700; lime, 1,725; nectarine, 4,000; loquat, 950; date, 480; cherry, 3,275; quince, 2,000; persimmon, 6,600; citron, 750; grape vines, 80,000; miscellaneous, 23,000—total, 580,011.

The Southern Pacific Railroad extends through Santa Barbara County with the exception of a short break, which will soon be built, placing Santa Barbara on the direct line from Los Angeles to San Francisco. Steamers of the Coast Line call regularly at Santa Barbara.

The county is well provided with schools, churches, and newspapers. The delightful climate and scenery attract many Eastern and European visitors of wealth and refinement.

The principal towns are Santa Barbara, population, 5,833; Santa Maria, 1,200; Lompoc, 1,015; Santa Ynez, 300; Carpenteria, 206.

### Ventura County.

Ventura County is on the coast between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara counties. Its area is 1,196,000 acres, including the islands of San Nicolas and Anacapa. Population (1890), 10,071. The surface of the county is much diversified, consisting of fertile valleys, rolling hills, and rugged mountain ranges. About half the area is arable, much of the remainder being adapted to olive and other fruits, and a large portion of the rougher hills to grazing. The county is well-watered throughout and little irrigation is needed, except for alfalfa and citrus fruits.

The products of the county may be judged of by the following list of crops shipped in 1891: Barley, centals, 450,000; wheat, 50,000; corn, 30,000; beans, carloads, 1,800; potatoes, 300; walnuts, 20; dried apricots, 40; dried prunes, 5; oranges, 51; lemons, 10. The bean is a Ventura specialty, the variety raised being chiefly the lima.

Following are, approximately, the number of fruit trees growing in the county: Apricot, 168,140; cherry, 4,222; fig, 8,876; olive, 24,776; peach, 28,386; pear, 29,092; prune, 102,894; lemon, 10,152; orange, 68,348; almond, 18,294; apple, 33,696; walnut, 182,258; grape vines, 600 acres.

The assessment for 1891 was: Real estate, \$5,095,772; improvements, \$833,774; personal property, \$1,353,551; railroads, \$515,024; Rate of taxation, \$1.45. Number of cattle assessed, 14,000; horses and colts, 7,328; hogs, 3,860; sheep, 35,354; bees, 12,500 colonies.

The production of petroleum is an important industry in Ventura County. The output is about 1,000 barrels per day. Large deposits of asphaltum and building stone are also profitably worked.

The Southern Pacific Railroad traverses the county. There are two seaports, Ventura and Hueneme. There are in the county 4 banks, 7 newspapers, and 30 churches. The school system is complete, over \$150,000 being invested in school buildings, libraries, and appurtenances, and sixty-eight teachers employed at an annual expense of \$31,562. There are 2,619 pupils.

There are many excellent hotels and attractive health resorts.

The principal towns are San Buenaventura, population, 2,750, and Santa Paula, 850.

## FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



THE following brief statement of facts may serve to supplement the information contained in the preceding general articles.

Eastern people who contemplate coming to Southern California are generally as full of questions as an egg is of meat, and give their acquaintances here no little trouble by besieging them for information which it needs a considerable amount of time and research to impart. For the benefit of such persons, both inquirers and inquirees, the following brief facts are presented, which will save much letter-writing:

Southern California, as generally understood, includes that portion of the State lying south of the Tehachepi Mountains and comprising the six southern counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, and San Diego.

This section differs from the rest of the State in having a drier and slightly warmer climate, more even temperature, and more fair and sunny days.

Rain falls in winter, but seldom for more than three or four days at a time, the intervals being warm and sunny. The average rainfall for the year is 18½ inches.

Epidemic diseases, poisonous insects, tornadoes, cyclones, and thunderstorms are conspicuous by their absence. It is twenty years since there was an earthquake severe enough to break crockery.

All productions of Eastern and Northern States can be grown here, besides those of semi-tropical, and many of tropical, countries.

The soil and climate are many and varied, including seashore, mountain, and warm interior valleys. The soil is deep and almost inexhaustible.

All crops except citrus fruits are successfully grown without irrigation, although many crops do better with it.

A comfortable house of from four to six rooms, in a good neighborhood in Los Angeles, convenient to car line and a mile or two from the business center, may be rented at from \$8 to \$25 a month.

Rough lumber is worth \$20 per 1,000; surfaced, \$25 to \$35. A plain, hard-finished house of five rooms can be built for \$700.

Ten acres of good land with water will support an average family comfortably in Southern California.

State, county, and road taxes for 1891 are \$1.30; city taxes, \$1; valuations generally low.

It does not pay to ship bulky household goods and farming implements to Southern California.

Los Angeles is the principal city of Southern California, and its commercial metropolis. Present population about 55,000, situated between sea and mountains, about fifteen miles from each.

Eleven railroads center at Los Angeles, of which two are transcontinental lines. The merchants do a large jobbing and wholesale trade. The development of the surrounding country is more than keeping pace with that of the city.

The assessed wealth of the city is \$45,953,704.


There is in Los Angeles a complete electric light system, nine miles of paved streets, ninety miles of street railroad track (cable and electric), an unexcelled school system, public library with 26,000 volumes, numerous colleges, several parks, two handsome theaters, more telephones than any other three cities in the State combined except San Francisco, over \$10,000,000 deposited in eighteen banks, about 1,000 manufacturing establishments, small and great, scores of four and five story business blocks, a \$500,000 courthouse, and hundreds of costly private residences in beautiful grounds.

The boom *did* burst, but it did not hurt anybody but speculators.

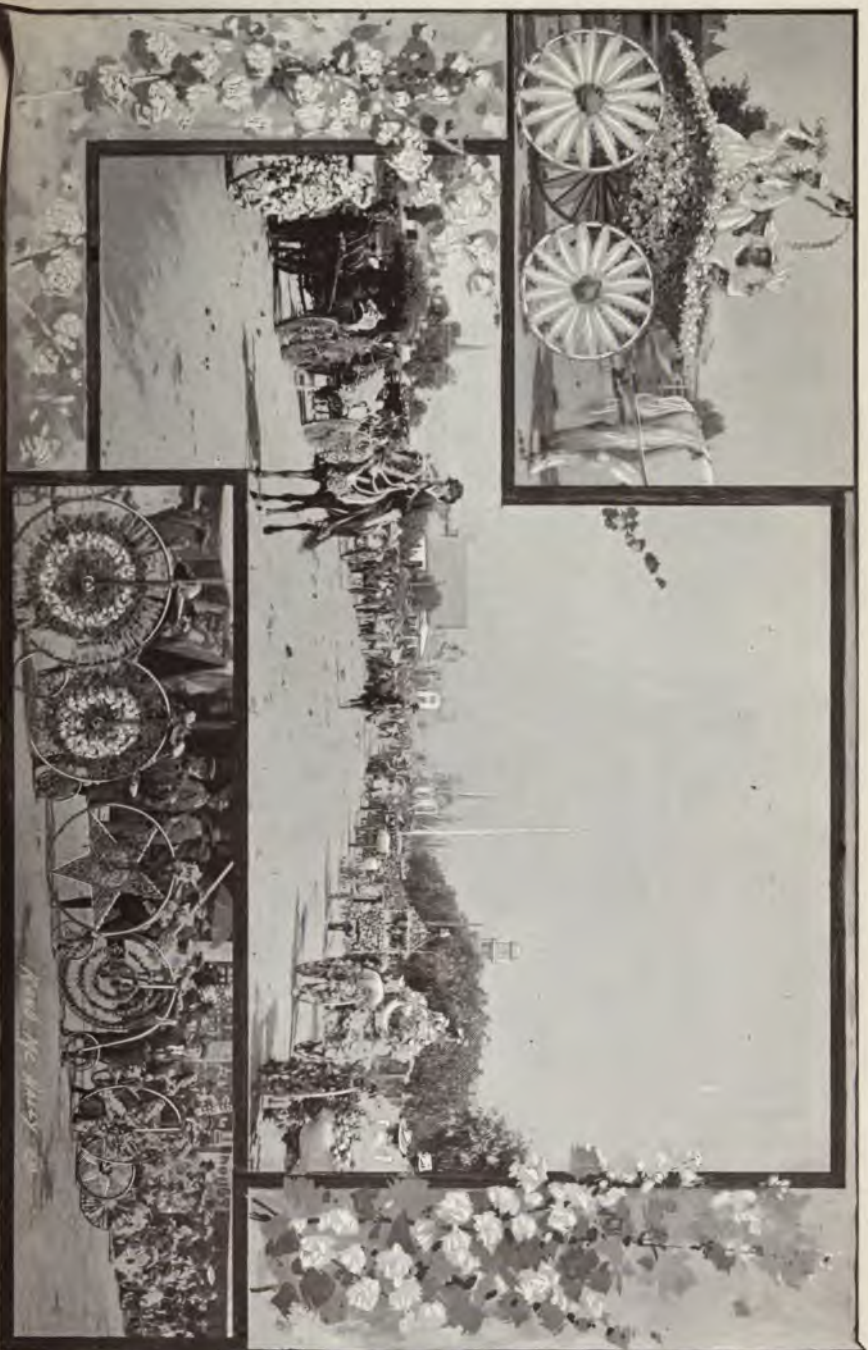
The highest-priced business property in Los Angeles is valued at about \$1,500 a front foot. Good fifty-foot residence lots, two miles from the business center, can be bought for \$500.

The present is a good time to buy land, for the bottom has been reached and prices are already stiffening. Prices will never be lower than they are now.

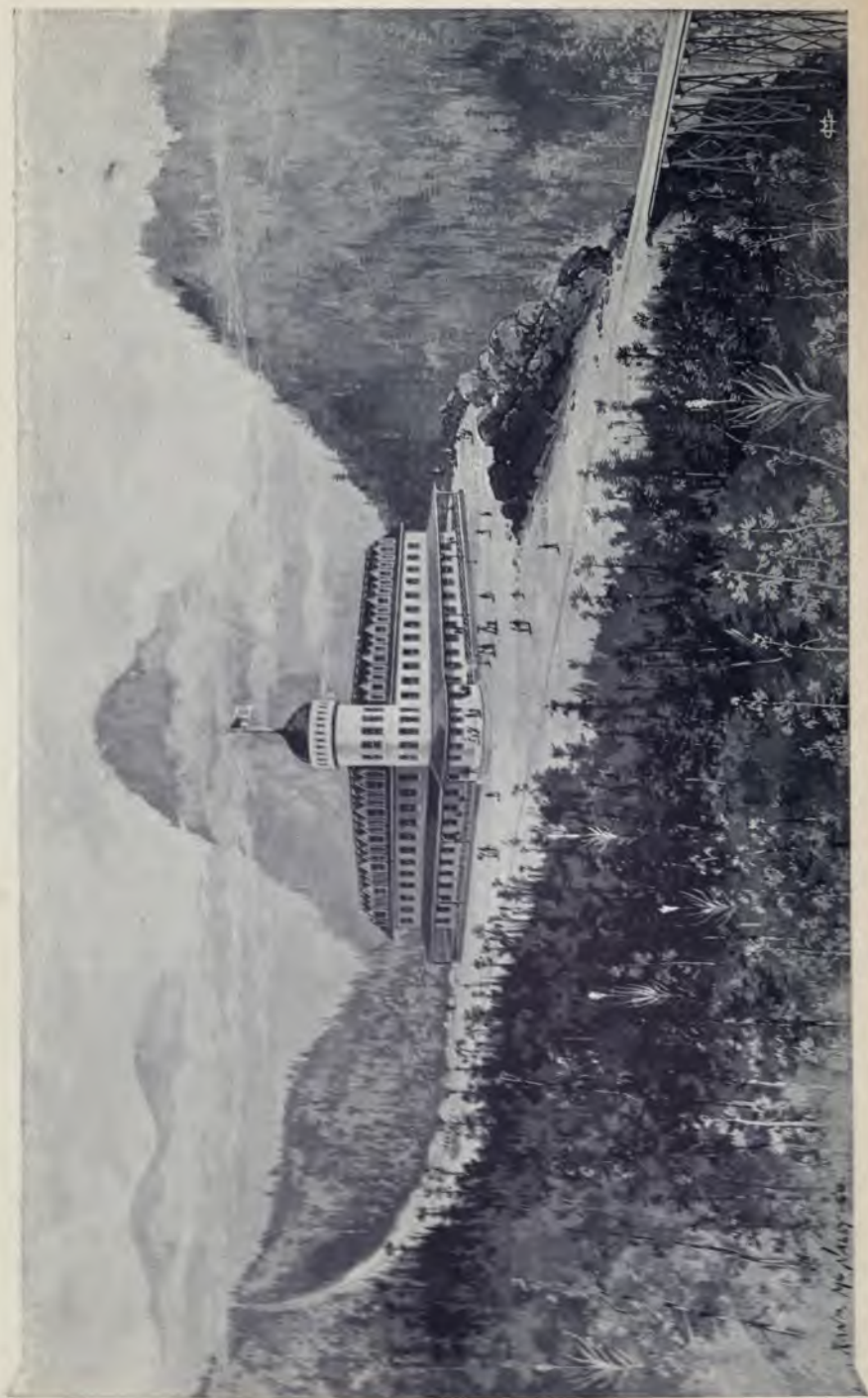
The usual rate of interest on first-class security is from 8 to 10 per cent., the lender paying the taxes on the mortgage.

Los Angeles has two harbors, San  and Redondo, at which a coast line of steamers calls regularly.

Don't leave all your warm clothes at home when you come to Southern California, as the nights are as cold as the days. a comparison with



SANTA BARBARA FLORAL CARNIVAL, 1892.



SIERRA MADRE MOUNTAINS.



## THE CENTINELA RANCHO.



THE beautiful Centinela Valley is justly celebrated as one of the most fertile and productive valleys in Southern California. Its proximity to the Pacific Ocean gives it an equable climate—neither hot in summer nor cold in winter. The cool sea breezes in summer render irrigation unnecessary for cereals and such fruit trees as apples, pears, peaches, walnuts, apricots, nectarines, prunes, etc. This is amply proven by the flourishing condition of several fine orchards of such fruit trees as we have named that were never irrigated. The fertility of the soil is shown by the fact that from 1876, when Mr. D. Freeman, the owner, first tried raising grain on this rancho, up to the present time, there has been no failure, nor even a partial failure, of crops. This splendid property is traversed by three branches of the Southern California Railway. All the fruit trees we have named above will bear in three or four years from planting. During the time before the trees are in bearing, sufficient grain, vegetables, or nursery trees can be grown between the rows to pay all expenses of caring for them. This is shown by the fact that several experienced fruit-men have leased land from Mr. Freeman for a period of five years on the following terms: They furnish trees of varieties selected by him, and plant and care for them during that period for the privilege of raising nursery stock, corn, etc., between the rows. So that at the end of the five years the land is surrendered to Mr. Freeman covered with fine orchards of young bearing trees that have cost him nothing but the use of the ground for that period.

The demand for homes in this favored spot has recently become so great that Mr. Freeman has decided to subdivide and place upon the market about two thousand acres lying south of Inglewood. To those purchasers who will agree to improve the land they buy by planting trees exceptionally easy terms of payment will be granted.

Several thousand acres of these lands are now offered for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots from one acre upward. Cheap lots can also be purchased in the town, where parties who own farms or orchards may build their dwellings and enjoy the educational and social privileges of the community.

### THE TOWN OF INGLEWOOD

is pleasantly located on a part of the Centinela Rancho, on the line of the Southern California Railway, about midway between the city of Los Angeles and the new seaport of Redondo. The town is yet in its infancy, but, with its beautiful and healthful situation, the rich lands immediately surrounding it, and the facilities for reaching market, it will develop as the resources of the surrounding lands become better known. It is well supplied with water from the celebrated Centinela springs, which is distributed, by gravity, all over the townsite through an elaborate system of pipes. The schoolhouse, which at present is also used as a church, a handsome two-story brick building, is centrally located. A postoffice, barber-shop, restaurant, several stores, and a number of well-built and handsome residences constitute the present town, besides a large brick warehouse at the railway depot, and the brick works of the "Inglewood Patent Continuous Kiln Company," which employ about forty men. There are also several nurseries near the town, which propagate all kinds of fruit and other trees. Parties wishing for more particulars regarding these choice lands should address the owner, Mr. D. Freeman, Centinela Postoffice, Los Angeles County, Cal.

# REDONDO HOTEL

THE FINEST HOTEL ON THE PACIFIC COAST  
SOUTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.



**H**ANDSOMELY equipped with all modern improvements. Table unsurpassed. Incandescent lights and gas, hot and cold water. Elegant ball-room with orchestra in attendance. Fine sea-bathing, tennis courts, concrete promenades. Good fishing and boating.

Seventeen miles from Los Angeles, reached by two lines of railroad, immediately overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

Terms same as any first-class hotel. Address Manager,

**REDONDO HOTEL,**

**REDONDO BEACH, CALIFORNIA.**





## • • THE RAYMOND • •

East Pasadena, California.

W. RAYMOND, M. C. WENTWORTH,  
Of Raymond's Vacation Excursions, Boston, Mass., Of Wentworth Hall, Jackson, White Mountains, N. H.,  
Proprietor. Manager.

In the beautiful San Gabriel Valley. Eight miles from Los Angeles.

## Raymond's Vacation Excursions

• • • ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Special trains of elegant Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping, Dining, and Composite Cars leave Boston, New York, and Philadelphia frequently during the Winter and Spring for

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Parties go annually, also, to Mexico, Alaska, and the Sandwich Islands.

For circulars giving full particulars, call or address

## RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

296 Washington Street (opposite School Street), Boston.

31 East Fourteenth Street (corner Union Square), New York.

111 South Ninth Street (under Continental Hotel), Philadelphia.

# H. JEVNE

Takes pleasure in placing before the people in Southern California a line of

## FANCY AND STAPLE GROCERIES

equal in quality and as great in assortment as can be found in any store in the United States. Importing many goods direct, and buying from manufacturers, packers, and producers in large quantities, we are, to the delight of the new-comers, able to place nearly all goods in our line at prices as low as generally sold in large Eastern cities. Our constant aim is to please the people, and so well have we succeeded, that our present quarters, though enlarged four times since our start nine years ago, are taxed to their utmost capacity.

A trial will convince you that we are the house to buy from.

H. JEVNE,

WHOLESALE AND  
RETAIL GROCER,



LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## C. F. A. LAST,

(Successor to Joe Bayer & Co.)

# California Wine Merchant

CLARET,

ZINFANDEL,

CABERNET,

BURGUNDY,

RIESLING,

CHOICE OLD CALIFORNIA GRAPE BRANDY.

BURGER,

HOCK,

GUTEDL,

SAUTERNE,

PORT,

SHERRY,

ANGELICA,

MUSCATEL,

TOKAY,

ALL SPECIALLY SELECTED AND ABSOLUTELY PURE.

We will ship two sample cases assorted wines (one dozen quarts each) to any part of the United States, **FREIGHT PREPAID**, upon the receipt of \$9.00. Pints, (24 in case) 50 cents per case additional.

We will mail full list and prices upon application.

Respectfully,

C. F. A. LAST,

131 North Main Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

# Los Angeles Terminal Railway

**RUNS TO ALL PRINCIPAL SUBURBAN POINTS NEAR LOS ANGELES.**



*26 Daily Trains between Los Angeles and Pasadena.*

*6 Daily Trains between Los Angeles and San Pedro and Long Beach.*

*10 Daily Trains between Los Angeles and Glendale.*

*8 Daily Trains between Los Angeles and Monrovia, San Gabriel and Alhambra.*

**DEPOTS AT EAST END OF FIRST STREET AND DOWNEY AVENUE BRIDGES.**

**T. B. BURNETT,**  
GENERAL MANAGER.

**WM. WINCUP,**  
GEN'L PASS'R AGT.

**TO**  
**Investors and Home Seekers.**

**GO TO EAST SAN PEDRO,**  
**LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CAL.**

*Which is bound to improve and grow.*

*It is the Tidewater Terminus of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway;*

*Has eight Passenger Trains daily;*

*Large Pavilion and Eating House;*

*Fine Bathing House of 100 rooms;*

*Fine Wharfs and Depots, and is the*

**BATHING, BOATING, AND FISHING RESORT**

**AS WELL AS THE**

**HARBOR OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY**

**AND SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

**You will not miss it by investing now in lots at this great Commercial Point. For particulars address**

**GEORGE H. PECK, General Land Agent, SAN PEDRO, CALIFORNIA.**

**N. C. CARTER, Sierra Madre.**

**W. W. LOWE, Long Beach.**

**J. S. MILLS, Pasadena.**

**SCOTT & WHITAKER, Los Angeles, 229 South Spring Street.**

L. W. BLINN, Manager.

W. A. DRISCOLL, Assistant Manager.

# SAN PEDRO LUMBER CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Redwood, Oregon Pine, Spruce.

**SHINGLES. SHAKES. LATHS. PILES. ETC., ETC.**

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE  
4 CALIFORNIA STREET

SALES AND WHARVES  
AT SAN PEDRO CALIFORNIA.

LOCAL OFFICES: 1012  
300 EAST FIRST STREET LOS ANGELES.

**CARGOES CUT TO ORDER.**

The L. W. Blinn Lumber Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

**LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL**

MANUFACTURED

300 East First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

BRANCH OFFICE AT

San Francisco, California, 1012  
300 East First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Branch Office at  
San Francisco, California, 1012

L. W.

Branch Manager.

LOS ANGELES CAL.

# KERCKHOFF-CUZNER

✱ MILL AND ✱

## LUMBER COMPANY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS.

*Cargo and Carload Orders Especially Solicited.*

WHOLESALE YARD—SAN PEDRO.

MAIN OFFICE AND YARDS:

**Los Angeles, Cor. Alameda and Macy Streets**

**Branch Yards: PASADENA, LAMANDA, AZUSA, POMONA.**

**PLANING MILLS AT LOS ANGELES YARD AND POMONA**

**All Kinds of Mill Work Furnished.**

W. H. PERRY, President.

W. J. BRODRICK, Vice-President.

I. W. HELLMAN, Treasurer.

S. H. MOTT, Secretary.

S. B. CASWELL, Auditor.

## Los Angeles City Water Company.

CAPITAL, \$1,240,000.

This corporation was organized in August, 1868, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the city with water for domestic uses, and such other needs as the public required. Prior to that time the city authorities had operated small works, taking water from the river.

The present supply of water is from the Company's water-bearing lands, several miles north of the city. These lands, while not forming a *cienega*, have an inexhaustible sub-flow of water, which is tapped by an elaborate system of "bleeding" pipes laid in all directions through the lands. These pipes are laid with loose joints packed about with broken rock and gravel, thus allowing the water to percolate through and enter the pipes all along the line.

Several miles of these pipes form a ganglion, the output being about ten million gallons a day of pure spring water.

The mains lead to an inlet tower, from which the water is conducted in large conduits and tunnels to the distributing reservoir in the city.

This Company has now about 9,000 service connections, and supplies about four-fifths of all the water used for domestic purposes, the remaining one-fifth being supplied by another company.

The interests of the Company and the city which it supplies are almost identical. Both the city and the Company have been prosperous, the progressiveness of the Company having determined to a great extent the prosperity of the city.

If we measure the future by the past, we have to contemplate in this Company an association not excelled in importance by any on the Pacific Coast.

ISAIAH W. HELLMAN, President.  
HERMAN W. HELLMAN, Vice-President.

JOHN MILNER, Cashier.  
H. J. FLEISHMAN, Ass't Cashier.

The

# Farmers & Merchants Bank

OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(Incorporated 1871.)

*Capital Paid Up, - \$500,000.00*

*Surplus and Profits, 749,000.00*

. . Directors . .

W. H. PERRY,      EMELINE CHILDS,      J. B. LANKERSHIM,      C. E. THOM,  
C. DUCOMMUN,      H. W. HELLMAN,      ANDREW GLASSELL,  
T. L. DUQUE,      I. W. HELLMAN.

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STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## Farmers & Merchants Bank

OF LOS ANGELES,

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DECEMBER 31, 1891.

ASSETS:		LIABILITIES:	
Cash on hand, - -	\$332,160.41	Capital (paid up) - - - -	\$ 500,000.00
Cash on Call with Banks		Surplus, - - - -	600,000.00
and Bankers, - -	697,824.66	Undivided Profits, - - - -	149,211.52
Total Available Cash, - - - -	\$1,029,985.07	Due Depositors, - - - -	2,138,673.96
U. S. and other Bonds, Stocks, and			
Warrants, - - - -	275,228.64		
Loans and Discounts, - - - -	2,062,354.84		
Real Estate, - - - -	13,566.93		
Vaults, Safes, and Office Furniture, - - - -	6,750.00		
	\$3,387,985.48		\$3,387,985.48

# F. W. BRAUN & CO.

IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS.

401, 403, 405, 407 N. Main St., 152 to 162 New High St., 1, 2, 3 P. O. Court,

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

BRANCH, 307 AND 309 FIFTH STREET, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

NEW ORLEANS,

28 and 30 Magazine Street.

NEW YORK,

30 Platt Street.

LONDON,

85 Gracechurch Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CALIFORNIA INSECT POWDER.

*Los Angeles Lighting Co.*

MANUFACTURERS OF

ILLUMINATING GAS FOR  
LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER.  
DOMESTIC COKE, COAL TAR.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

*First Quality Australian and Welsh Anthracite Coals, English Foundry Coke.*

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

*The Most Improved Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves.*

OFFICE, 457 SOUTH BROADWAY,  
WORKS, COR. ALIBO AND CENTER STS.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**THE LOS ANGELES ELECTRIC CO.**

Arc and Incandescent Electric Lighting

ELECTRIC POWER.

OFFICE, 457 SOUTH BROADWAY, WORKS,  
COR. ALAMEDA AND PALMETTO STS.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

T. S. C. LOWE,  
President.

INCORPORATED 1887.

A. P. WEST,  
Secretary.

# LOS ANGELES Safe Deposit and Trust Co.

OLDEST, BUT ONE, ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

**CAPITAL STOCK, - - \$200,000**

Acts as Trustee, Administrator, Guardian, Executor, Assignee, and Agent for Estates, Corporations, and Individuals.

Loans negotiated on real estate and other securities. Takes charge of property for residents and non-residents, and pays taxes. Securities bought and sold. GAS AND WATER BONDS AND STOCKS A SPECIALTY. Money advanced on warehouse receipts. Individual safes and boxes for rent in fire and burglar proof vaults.

MAIN OFFICE WITH **CITIZENS' BANK,**

BRANCH OFFICE:  
Opera House Block, Pasadena, Cal.

Corner Third and Spring Streets,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

T. S. C. LOWE, President.  
LEON P. LOWE, Vice-Prest. and Gen'l Manager.

THADDEUS LOWE, JR., Secretary.  
H. M. BROWNBACK, General Counsel.

## THE PACIFIC-LOWE Gas and Electric Company

OWNING THE NEW LOWE GAS SYSTEM FOR THE

**UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND MEXICO.**

WE BUILD, BUY, AND IMPROVE

## Gas Works, Water and Electric Works

*Manufacture and deal in all kinds of Gas, Water, and Electrical Appliances.*

Sell rights with or without generating apparatus, under the new Lowe Gas System, which we guarantee to be an important advance over all previous methods in the production of Gas, both as to cost and quality.

### OFFICES:

Opera House Block, Pasadena, Cal.

First National Bank Block, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Citizens' Bank Building, Cor. Third and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Cal.



## • • REDLANDS • •

**R**EDLANDS is the phenomenal settlement of Southern California; the wonder and admiration of all visitors. It is the only place of any consequence in Southern California that has been built up almost entirely since the collapse of the speculative real estate boom of 1886-7. In 1885 it was a straggling, embryo colony. To-day it is a handsome little city of 4,000 inhabitants, containing numerous fine brick buildings, and surrounded by scores of elegant homes embowered in orange orchards.

The location of Redlands is unsurpassed, at the head of San Bernardino Valley, commanding a magnificent panorama of mountains, snow-capped in winter, with the wide-spreading orange orchards in the foreground. The climate is exhilarating and life-giving.

The Redlands country is unexcelled in Southern California as an orange-growing section. It is in the true orange belt, where the orange grower takes no chances.

See Redlands before you decide on a location.

Fuller information can be had by addressing Messrs. John P. Fisk, Jr., T. H. Sharpless, C. H. Stone, or The Redlands & Alessandro Improvement Co., at Redlands.

E. F. SPENCE, President.

No. 2491.

J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier.

### STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

## *First National Bank of Los Angeles*

CONDENSED FROM OFFICIAL STATEMENT, MAY 17, 1892.

#### RESOURCES.

Loans, Discounts, Bonds, and Warrants,	-	-	-	\$1,454,283 93
Banking House Fixtures and other Real Estate,	-	-	-	133,930 00
Government Bonds, 4s par,	-	-	-	50,000 00
Due from Treasurer U. S.,	-	-	\$ 2,250 00	
Due from Banks,	-	-	377,387 31	
Cash on hand,	-	-	305,044 84	684,682 15
				<u>\$2,322,896 08</u>

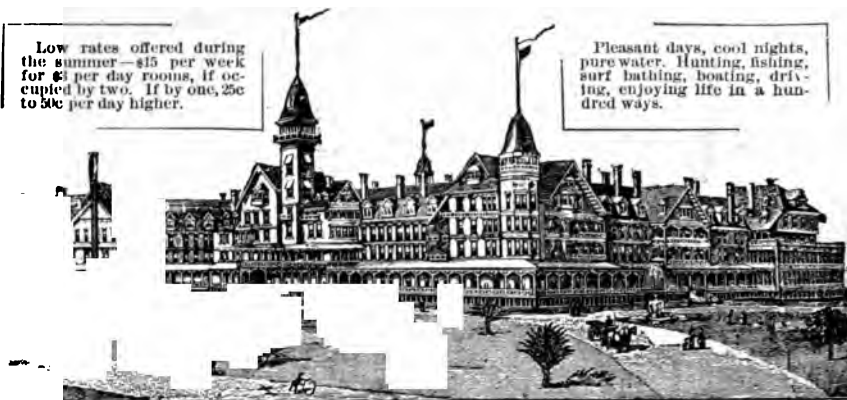
#### LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 200,000 00
Surplus Fund,	-	-	-	-	-	50,000 00
Undivided Profits,	-	-	-	-	-	244,068 92
National Bank Notes Outstanding,	-	-	-	-	-	41,200 00
Deposits, Individual,	-	-	-	\$1,678,628 92		
Deposits, Banks,	-	-	-	108,998 24		1,787,627 16
						<u>\$2,322,896 08</u>

# HOTEL DEL CORONADO

Low rates offered during the summer—\$15 per week for \$3 per day rooms, if occupied by two. If by one, 25c to 50c per day higher.

Pleasant days, cool nights, pure water. Hunting, fishing, surf bathing, boating, driving, enjoying life in a hundred ways.



HOTEL DEL CORONADO. CORONADO BEACH, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—NORTH-WESTERN VIEW.

**THE MOST DELIGHTFUL OF ALL SEASIDE RESORTS. OPEN ALL THE YEAR.**

## **UNRIVALED FOR**

The amount of personal comfort and enjoyment supplied to guests by a liberal management. Well-provided tables and exquisite service, which cause the belief that its equal is nowhere to be found.

## **THE NEW SALT WATER SWIMMING TANKS**

Under a glass roof are the finest and most elegant in California, having large, sunny dressing rooms and every convenience attached. Constant streams of hot and cold salt water flowing into the tanks. These baths are very strengthening.

## **SURF BATHING**

On a splendid hard, sandy beach, with more regular breakers, water ten degrees warmer than at Santa Cruz, and no under-tow.

## **THE FAMOUS CORONADO WATER,**

Which has established such an excellent reputation for its amazingly quick and curative action on the kidneys and bladder, is the only water used at the hotel.

## **HUNTING AND FISHING.**

Game is plentiful. Barracuda and Spanish Mackerel take very lively. This is the sportsman's great resort. Rowboats and yachts in great numbers, and lovers of this sport can enjoy it fully in the bay with perfect safety.

## **THE CLIMATE IS**

Mild, soft, and even, with perpetual sunshine. No cold spells, no heated terms here.

Pacific Mail Steamers call four times monthly, and tourists can go east via San Francisco or Panama.

**AGENCIES:** Los Angeles, 129 North Spring Street; San Francisco, 112 Montgomery Street; San Francisco, Office S. P. R. R., 613 Market Street; San Francisco, Office P. C. S. S. Co., 4 New Montgomery Street. All other points, Local R. R. Agents.

**E. S. BABCOCK,**

Manager Hotel del Coronado.

## SAN DIEGO.



### Hotel Brewster

CORNER FOURTH  
AND C STREETS.

San Diego, Cal.

Cable cars pass doors. Post office in building. Elevator, baths, hot and cold water in all suites. All modern conveniences. The most elegantly furnished and supplied hotel in Southern California.

Special accommodations for commercial travelers.

Rates from \$2.50 per day up.

J. E. O'BRIEN, Manager.

## The Chamber of Commerce

Furnishes information concerning city and country, soil, climate, productions, business opportunities, etc., without charge.

Its purpose is to assist those who think to settle, invest, or engage in business.

Correspondence invited.

*Address: Chamber of Commerce, San Diego, Cal.*

### OFFICERS:

DANIEL STONE, *President.*

F. A. KIMBALL, *First Vice-President.*

HOSMER P. MCKOON, *Second Vice-Pres.* F. H. PEARNE, *Secretary.*

C. D. LONG, *Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS.	FROM	STATE.
F. A. KIMBALL.....	Oakland .....	California
J. C. FRISBIE .....	Chicago .. .	Illinois
H. L. TITUS .....	Vevay .....	Indiana
EUGENE FRANDZEN .....	Topeka .....	Kansas
CHARLES D. LONG .....	Topeka .....	Kansas
L. MENDELSON .....	Lower California .....	
W. J. MURPHY.....	Salem .....	Massachusetts
F. M. SIMPSON.....	New York .....	New York
HOSMER P. MCKOON .....	Utica .....	New York
DANIEL STONE.....	Cincinnati .....	Ohio
GEORGE W. MARSTON.....	Fort Atkinson .....	Wisconsin

## SAN DIEGO.

### Consolidated National Bank

OF SAN DIEGO.

Southwest Corner Fifth and G Streets.

Paid-up Capital, - - - - \$250,000  
Surplus, - - - - - 150,000

BRYANT HOWARD, PRESIDENT  
J. H. BARBOUR, CASHIER  
W. R. ROGERS, ASSISTANT CASHIER

Directors: Hiram Mabury, W. R. Rogers, James McCoy, O. S. Witherby, J. H. Barbour, Bryant Howard, M. H. Howard.

This is the oldest bank in San Diego. Its stock is nearly all owned by well-known residents of California having large real estate and other interests in San Diego.

Its management is conservative. All its officers and employees are prohibited from dealing in stocks or engaging in speculative schemes.

### The Savings Bank of San Diego County

WITH A GUARANTEED CAPITAL OF \$100,000

Is in the same building and under the same management.

### LAKE SIDE LAND.

THE El Cajon Valley Co. offer a limited amount of choice corner tract land, with water right, at seventy-five cents to one dollar, \$100 dollars per acre. A summer place and suitable for other uses, at thirty cents to seventy-five cents per acre.

These lands are near railroad station, school, hotel, store, etc., in a beautiful and healthy locality.

TERMS CASH

For further information, call on or address

EL CAJON VALLEY CO.

Lakeview, San Diego Co., California

### THE RICHMOND

First-class  
Furnished Rooms

BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH

Most Central Location in Town

No. 1055 FIFTH STREET.

BETWEEN G AND H

Prices Low. J. H. SIMPSON, Mgr.

### THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN DIEGO.

Northwest Corner Fifth and E Streets.

Capital, - - - - - \$300,000  
Surplus, - - - - - 100,000  
Total, - - - - - \$400,000

J. GRUENDIKE, PRESIDENT  
GEORGE HANNAHS, VICE-PRESIDENT  
W. D. WOOLWINE, CASHIER  
J. E. FISHBURN, ASSISTANT CASHIER

DIRECTORS.—G. A. Garrettson, J. Gruendike, Henry Rosch, A. F. Starr, O. J. Stough, L. S. McLure, Jerry Toles, J. W. Sefton, George Hannahs.

### Bank of Commerce

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Paid-up Capital, - - - - \$100,000  
Authorized Capital, - - - - 500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange.

R. M. POWERS, PRESIDENT  
JOHN F. SINKS, VICE-PRESIDENT  
G. W. JORDEN, CASHIER  
C. D. LONG, ASSISTANT CASHIER

### United Investment Co.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

OFFICE 1055 FIFTH STREET.

Capital, \$1,000,000.

100,000 Shares. - \$10 each.

INCORPORATED NOV. 16, 1891.

United Investment Co. has a capital of \$1,000,000, and is the same as the United Investment Co. of New York. The company is now selling for \$10 each, 100,000 shares of its common stock. The first series of shares is now being sold at once. The company is now selling for \$10 each, 100,000 shares of its common stock. The first series of shares is now being sold at once.

United Investment Co. is now selling for \$10 each, 100,000 shares of its common stock. The first series of shares is now being sold at once. The company is now selling for \$10 each, 100,000 shares of its common stock. The first series of shares is now being sold at once.



## GAS OR ————— GASOLINE ENGINES

WE are prepared to furnish Engines of superior workmanship and power, and guarantee them.

Engines for Light Manufacturing or Pumping.

Engines for Boats.

We make estimates on Pumping Plants, and carry a stock of Power Pumps of various patterns.

**STUDEBAKER WAGONS AND CARRIAGES,**

*And All Kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.*

---

**S. W. LUITWIELER,**

**200 and 202 Los Angeles St.,**

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

---

***UNION HARDWARE & METAL Co.***

**CAPITAL \$600,000.**

**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN . . .**

Hardware,	Mining Supplies,
Coal,	Iron Pipe,
Iron,	Boiler Tubes,
Steel,	Barbed Wire,
Bolts,	Poultry Netting,
Nuts,	Powder,
Washers,	Shot,
Shells and Cartridges,	
Carriage and Wagon Material,	

**214 and 216 North Los Angeles St.,  
323 to 333 Wilmington Street,**

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

# CASS & SMURR STOVE CO.,



## House Furnishers

DEALERS IN SUPERIOR

### *Stoves and Ranges*

TIN  
AGATE AND  
WOODEN WARE

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

**224 and 226 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.**

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## AZUSA LAND & WATER COMPANY

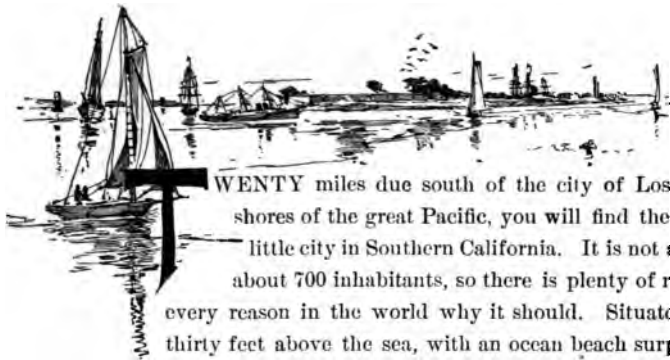
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This Company owns the Azusa Ranch of 4,000 acres, twenty-three miles from Los Angeles, on the Santa Fe Overland Railroad. The town of Azusa and the depot are in about the center of the property. Eight passenger trains each way leave the depot daily.

In the town are a national bank, a fine hotel, three churches, a public school building costing \$10,000, two newspapers, three good grocery, three dry goods, and one hardware store, and a general list of shops and callings; also an ice works turning out eighteen tons daily. Three streets have cement curbs and sidewalks and two streets are sewered.

There are no better citrus or other fruit lands in the county, and none better supplied with water. This depot is the largest shipper of fruits, vegetables, and other supplies of any station on the road. The Company's lands offered are divided into tracts of 2½ to 40 acres, with water already piped on the lands.

**Office, 57 and 58 Bryson & Bonebrake Building,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.**



TWENTY miles due south of the city of Los Angeles, on the shores of the great Pacific, you will find the prettiest-situated little city in Southern California. It is not a large town, only about 700 inhabitants, so there is plenty of room to grow, and every reason in the world why it should. Situated on a level mesa thirty feet above the sea, with an ocean beach surpassed by none on either continent, sheltered from the ocean winds on the west by the Palos Verdes Hills and Point Fermin and on the south by the Island of Santa Catalina, Long Beach stands unsurpassed as a pleasure or health resort in winter or summer. Its level beach, sloping gradually into the water, is not only one of the safest for women and children bathers, but it forms at low tide a great natural boulevard, stretching away in an immense crescent, fully seven miles in length, wide enough for a dozen teams to drive abreast, and paved by that queen of artisans, Dame Nature, in her own unique and perfect way; the receding waters leaving the fine white sand as smooth as a floor and packed so hard that your horse's hoofs hardly make an indentation in its surface.

Here too is the home of the Chautauqua of Southern California. The annual midsummer meeting of about ten days at Long Beach is to the southern country what the Pacific Grove gatherings are to the northern part of the State.

What about the substantial? Good groceries, markets, and bakeries in plenty; livery stables, wood, coal, and feed yards as good as the best; two railroads, the Southern Pacific and the Los Angeles Terminal, running frequent trains between Long Beach and Los Angeles; two water companies, furnishing an abundant supply of pure soft artesian water; the best of schools; the bonds carried for a new 1,500-foot commercial and pleasure wharf; the rate per cent. of taxation limited by the city charter to 65 cents on the \$100; and a back country of thirty or forty thousand acres directly tributary to the town, to be had at a reasonable price per acre, that will grow almost anything that makes a business of growing anywhere in California—that means in the world.

These are a few of the reasons why Long Beach should grow. You would probably think of others if you were here. Possibly our fine climate might be one that would suggest itself very forcibly to you. We are so used to it that we take it as a matter of course and almost forget to mention it. Just imagine the balmy climate of the foot-hills mixed with exactly the right proportion of the invigorating tonic of the Pacific breezes, and you have it. If you can't do that, come and see for yourself. Inquiries addressed to the city clerk will be accurately and cheerfully answered.

# PACIFIC COAST STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamers of this Company sail from Broadway Wharf, San Francisco, for Ports in Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia, and Alaska, as follows:

**MEXICAN ROUTE.**—Steamer NEWBORN sails from Broadway Wharf No. 1, for Ensenada (landing at the wharf), Mazatlan, La Paz, and Guaymas, Mexico (landing at San Jose, Del Cabo, and Maderina Bay, if inducements offer and special contract made), at 10.00 a.m., on the first of each month. Mail closes at 9.00 a.m. on morning of sailing. No freight received later than noon of the day previous to sailing. Bills of Lading must be accompanied by Custom House and Consular clearances. Freight for San Jose Del Cabo must be prepaid.

**CALIFORNIA SOUTHERN COAST ROUTE.**—The Steamers SANTA ROSA and CORONA sail from Broadway Wharf No. 2, for Port Harford (San Luis Obispo), Santa Barbara, Redondo, San Pedro (Los Angeles), Newport, and San Diego, every fourth and fifth day at 11.00 a.m.

The Steamers LOS ANGELES and EUREKA sail for Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Simeon, Cayucos, Port Harford (San Luis Obispo), Gaviota, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Hueheme, Redondo, San Pedro, and Newport (Los Angeles) every fourth and fifth day at 8.00 a.m.

**ALASKA ROUTE.**—Steamships sail from Broadway Wharf No. 1, at 9.00 a.m., for Wrangle, Sitka, Juneau, and other ports in Alaska, every five days, due at Victoria a.m., and Port Townsend p.m., three days thereafter. Transfer to Alaska steamers at Port Townsend.

**VICTORIA AND PUGET SOUND ROUTE.**—Steamships sailing with Canadian and Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Steamships WALLA WALLA, CITY OF PUERTELLA, and UMATILLA, carrying Her Britannic Majesty's Mails, will leave Broadway Wharf No. 1, San Francisco, every five days for Victoria, Port Townsend, Seattle, and Tacoma, connecting at Port Townsend, with steamers for Alaska, as above, and with steamboats, etc., for Skagit River and Cassiar Mines, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Yale, and all other important points.

**PORTLAND AND ASTORIA, OREGON, ROUTE.**—Steamships of the Union Pacific Railway, and P. C. S. Co., will sail from Spear Street Wharf, San Francisco, at 1.00 a.m., for Astoria and Portland, Oregon, every four days. Leave Portland, Oregon, at 10.00 p.m., for Astoria and San Francisco every four days.

**EUREKA, HUMBOLDT BAY ROUTE.**—Steamship POMONA sails from Broadway Wharf No. 1, San Francisco, every Wednesday, at 9.00 a.m., for Eureka, Arcata, and Hoonah (Humboldt Bay). Returning, leaves Eureka Saturdays, at high tide. Due in San Francisco Sunday, in forenoon.

**RATES OF FARE,** which include meals and sleeping accommodations, are lower by this than by any other route. Through tickets sold to all the principal places on the coast. Stages and railroads make close connections with steamers for all the principal places in the interior.

For further information in regard to Tickets, call at the

**Ticket Office, 4 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET, Palace Hotel.**

D. B. JACKSON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, 10 Market Street, San Francisco.

W. PARRIS, Agent, 124 W. Second Street, Los Angeles.

Deliver your baggage checks to CALIFORNIA TRANSFER COMPANY, No. 36 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

## THE PROPERTY OF THE HEMET LAND COMPANY,

Situated in San Diego County on a branch of the Santa Fe Railroad, half-way between Los Angeles and San Diego, adjacent to a town of 1,500 inhabitants. The town of Hemet, situated on the property, has a railroad station, a roller-process flour mill, two large warehouses, and blacksmith shop, and preparations are now being made to build a first-class hotel.

The above lands are centrally located in the great valley of San Jacinto, being twenty miles wide and forty miles long, and at an elevation above sea-level of from 1,600 to 1,900 feet, making it a climate free from fogs, dry and warm, and peculiarly suited to the cure of consumption, and bronchial and catarrhal affections. Two miles away are the celebrated San Jacinto Hot Springs, famous for their efficacy in rheumatic troubles.

Lake Hemet, the Company's property, twenty miles away, up in the mountains, is one of the finest summer resorts in the whole of Southern California. From this lake comes the supply of water for the lands of the Hemet Land Company.

The soil is a warm sedimentary deposit of great depth, possessing all the characteristics necessary for producing the choicest of fruits of all the various kinds, oranges, lemons, and all the deciduous fruits. These lands, because of their freedom from frosts and dews, are especially adapted to the growth and curing of the raisin grape, one of the most profitable productions of Southern California.

Nearly every acre of this land is as straight as a floor, with slope enough to afford a gradual flow of water for irrigation and is all ready for the plow, no clearing or leveling required.

Price of land with water right included, \$75 to \$100 per acre. To any one who wishes to buy and will make improvements at once, and has not the ready money to comply with our usual terms, we will make such terms as to payments as will enable him to make a beginning.

What can be done with forty acres in alfalfa. This is a fair estimate of what can be done on these lands.

Five crops a year, each crop averaging  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tons to the acre, or 300 tons to 40 acres can be grown. This will keep 75 cows whose product ought not to be less than 5 pounds of butter per week, or 260 pounds each, a total for the year of 19,500 pounds. Butter in this market will average 30 cents, or \$5,850 for the entire product. Fifty hogs can be kept from the refuse of the dairy; at a year old they will average 250 pounds, or 12,500 pounds, worth at 20 cents a pound, or \$2,500. Total production of 40 acres, 1 year, \$6,475.

Expenses: Four men's labor at \$40 per month, including board, \$1,920. One pair horses, keeping, shoeing, wear and tear of vehicles and implements, \$600 a year. Freight on butter, say \$200. Adding \$100 for incidentals, total expense, \$2,820.

RECAPITULATION—Product of 40 acres in alfalfa.....	\$6,475
Expenses attending same.....	2,820
Net profit.....	\$3,655

The above is a fair and reasonable estimate of the result of 40 acres in alfalfa, one of the simplest of productions. We will now make an estimate upon the highest class of cultivation, to-wit, the navel orange, planted 100 trees to the acre.

The second year after planting they will bear some fruit, and at 4 years from planting will produce 1 box of oranges; at 6 years, from 2 to 2½ boxes, at 8 years, an average of 3 boxes to the tree, and will increase to 5 and 6 boxes at 10 or 12 years of age. We will take our estimate at 8 years of age, 3 boxes to the tree. Oranges of this class are selling at \$3 and upwards a box on the tree, but we will estimate at \$2.100 trees to the acre, 3 boxes to a tree, at \$2 a box gives \$600 to the acre, or \$24,000 for 40 acres.

The expense attending the above: Three men's labor at \$40 a month, \$1,440, 3 horses, shoeing, keeping, wear and tear of vehicles and implements at \$75, \$900, total, \$2,340.

RECAPITULATION—Proceeds from 40 acres in oranges.....	\$24,000
Expenses attending same.....	2,340
Net proceeds.....	\$21,660

For full information concerning these lands, folders, maps, etc., address

**HEMET LAND CO.,** Room 28, Baker Block, Los Angeles, Cal., E. L. MAYBERRY, General Manager.



# The Riverside Land Co.,

**RIVERSIDE, CAL.**

---

The best orange and lemon land under the old Riverside Canal, free from frost, with water stock paid up, at \$250 to \$300 per acre on five years' time.

Write for particulars concerning fine orange and lemon land.

**S. C. EVANS, President.**

**P. T. EVANS, Secretary.**

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**ORANGE GROVES AND BEAUTIFUL  
LOCATIONS FOR HOMES ON**



***“Arlington Heights,”***

**RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA.**

For extent of growing orchards, for abundance and quality of fruit produced, for genial climate, for quality of soil, and for abundance of water supply, Riverside surpasses every other orange district in the world.

*Arlington Heights is the cream of the Riverside Valley.*

Abundance of pure water delivered in steel pipes at the highest point of each ten-acre lot. The Santa Fé Railroad runs the entire length of the tract—six miles. Three railway stations on that six miles.

Here the homeseeker can make any home his fancy may suggest.

Victoria Avenue, seven miles long, traverses the middle of the entire tract, runs parallel with the famous “Magnolia Avenue,” has a double driveway, with center space for electric car line.

Buyers can select lands already planted if desired. Lands planted for non-residents and tended for years at cost.

Riverside is noted for her splendid school system, for her churches, her fine business blocks, her hotels, her opera house, her famous avenues, her stately homes, her street car lines, and her railroad facilities.

Buyers on Arlington Heights, *purchase land and water outright*, no water rentals to be paid for in years to follow.

For further particulars, call on or address,

**THE RIVERSIDE TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED,**

**MATTHEW GAGE, Managing Director.**

**Office, Corner Ninth and Main Streets, RIVERSIDE, SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.**

N. B.—See cut of Artesian Wells opposite page 32 of this pamphlet. From these sixty-five wells (and boring others continuously) a great portion of the water for above lands is obtained.

# Los Angeles Consolidated Electric Railway Co. INCORPORATED 1890

GEN. M. H. SHERMAN, President. E. P. CLARK, Vice-President and Manager.  
F. V. McDONALD, Secretary and Treasurer. A. W. BARRETT, Superintendent.



Electric Railway Power House, size 435 ft. x 150 ft. Cor. Central Ave. and Wilde St.—Base Ball Day.  
**CAPITAL STOCK** - - - - - \$6,000,000  
 Bonds issued, to be issued, \$3,000,000, representing 109 miles total mileage Electric and Cable \$3,000,000  
 Railway, valued at 1,500,000  
 Also all railway lighting and power franchises 1,500,000  
 Four power houses with all real estate and car equipment  
**Total** - - - - - \$6,000,000

**C. F. HEINZEMAN,**  
**Druggist & Chemist**  
 222 NORTH MAIN STREET,  
 LANFRANCO BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 60.

**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

*W. C. Patterson & Co.*

**Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers.**

*Green Fruits, Potatoes,  
Onions, Beans,  
Butter, Cheese, Eggs,  
Poultry, Etc.*

110 N. Los Angeles St.,  
**LOS ANGELES, CAL.**



**T**OURISTS coming to California should not fail to visit Santa Catalina Island, the most attractive sea-side resort and best natural sanitarium in the world.

Distant sixty miles from Los Angeles, and reached by the elegant steamers of the Wilmington Transportation Company, from San Pedro, Redondo, and Newport, twenty miles.

The Hotel Metropole is open to guests from January 1st to October 1st, of each year. The grounds surrounding this hotel, comprising forty-eight thousand acres, are open to tourists at all times and form the hunter's paradise abounding with quail, rabbits, and wild goats by the thousand.

## HANCOCK BANNING, Agent,

130 West Second Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## TUFTS-LYON ARMS CO.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

General Dealers and Jobbers in

**Guns, Bicycles, Sporting and  
Athletic Goods.**

150-page Illustrated Catalogue sent free on application.



## A First-Class Family Hotel

### APPOINTMENTS PERFECT.

Handsomely furnished. Spacious halls. Large verandas on each floor. Rooms single or en suite.

### CENTRALLY LOCATED

On one of the handsomest residence streets in the city. One block from city hall, main business streets, theaters, etc. Electric cars pass to all points in the city. Cable cars from Santa Fé depot come within one block. Electric cars from Santa Fé and Southern Pacific depots pass the door.

**Cor. Second and Hill Streets,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.**

Thomas Pascoe, Proprietor.

# Hotel San Gabriel,

## EAST SAN GABRIEL, CAL



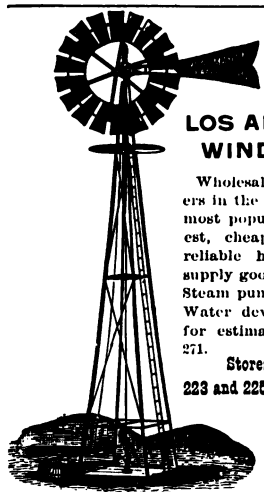
Only nine miles from Los Angeles, on line Southern Pacific Railroad; six miles from Pasadena; 2½ miles from Lamanda Park, the nearest station on Southern California R.R. (Santa Fé System) where passengers will be met and transferred to hotel, if they will telegraph to hotel to meet train.

Public rooms heated with steam. Twelve suites with baths. Open fires in all suites. Three acres of oak grove and blue grass lawns,

**RATES \$2.50 TO \$4.00 PER DAY.**

Special Rates to families remaining for the winter. Address,

**H. R. WARNER, Manager, E. SAN GABRIEL, CAL.**



### LOS ANGELES WINDMILL CO.

Wholesale and retail dealers in the six standard and most popular mills. Largest, cheapest, and most reliable house of water-supply goods on the coast. Steam pumps and engines. Water developed. Write for estimates. Telephone 271.

Stores and Office,  
223 and 225 East Fourth St.

## REAL ESTATE

Easley & Barnes have real estate for sale in all parts of Ventura County. A special bargain in Colony tract of 5,500 acres. Send stamped envelope for particulars, must be sold to wind up an estate, will pay 10 per cent. interest on the investment to farm, and will sell for 100 per cent. advance in small tracts.

Address, EASLEY & BARNES, VENTURA, CAL.

### GREBE & BACKER, General Commission Merchants

124 N. Los Angeles Street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Tel. 769.

Consignments Solicited.

Fruits,  
Potatoes,  
Onions,  
Beans,  
Butter,  
Cheese,  
Eggs,  
Poultry,  
Etc.

### WILLIAM R. STAATS, Investment Banker and Broker

Deals in choice Mortgage Securities,  
Bonds and Stocks. Irrigation  
Bonds a specialty.

Makes and negotiates Loans on Real Estate and approved collateral. First-class Mortgage Securities for Investors always on hand.

#### TRANSACTS A GENERAL REAL ESTATE BUSINESS.

Taxes paid and property managed for resident and non-resident owners. Collections made and promptly remitted. We solicit correspondence and cheerfully give information.

12 S. Raymond Ave.,

PASADENA, CAL.

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Southern California

WRITE TO THE

Chamber of Commerce, Los Angeles, Cal.

WM. LACY JR.

R.H. LACY



## STEEL AND IRON Well and Water Pipe

IRON TANKS, AND ALL CLASSES OF  
SHEET IRON WORK.

GENERAL BUSINESS OFFICE,  
BAKER BLOCK

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Telephone 196

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ARISTOS.

SEPIA PORTRAITS,

PARIS PANELS.

INSTANTANEOUS PROCESS USED.

## Choice Lands for General Farming AT LOW PRICES.

\$60 TO \$100 AND UPWARD PER ACRE.

Smooth, rich, sandy loam. All under cultivation. Unsurpassed for Grain, Hay, Deciduous Fruits, etc. Nearness to city market and seaport adds value to all products. Having access by good level roads, or two lines railroads, into the metropolis of all Southern California. Beautiful scenery of mountains, valley, and ocean. Healthful location. Only six to twelve miles from Los Angeles or the ocean in two directions. Only ten miles from, and in sight of, Redondo, one of the finest health and pleasure resorts on Southern California Coast.

**BIXBY, HOWARD & CO.,**  
**101 SOUTH BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.**

# Rancho Las Posas,

VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

The property of the Las Posas Land and Water Company.

**DIRECTORS:**

THOMAS R. BARD, D. T. PERKINS, A. J. SALISBURY, S. P. STOW,  
W. L. HARDISON, C. B. GREENWELL, E. O. GERBERDING.

Situated about twelve miles from Saticoy, the nearest railroad station, and about sixteen miles from

## HUENEME,

the largest shipping port south of San Francisco, where the best warehouse and transportation facilities may be had.

The Rancho contains about 25,000 acres, of which 2,000 acres has recently been sold.

The soil is adapted for all kinds of grain and fruit farming.

**The land requires no irrigation.**

A complete water system furnishes water for domestic uses on all parts of the Rancho.

Lands of every variety, at prices ranging from \$10 to \$100 per acre.

A new town has just been located, and is rapidly being settled up.

Maps and particulars furnished on application.

F. W. GERBERDING, Secretary.

HUENEME, VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

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## UNION OIL COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA,

Manufacturers of **PETRO-CARBON** and its products.

Petro-Carbon is a pure hydro-carbon, either of hard or plastic nature, of deep brilliant glossy black color, and characterized by permanency towards chemicals, entire freedom from mineral or other impurities, and high electrical resistance.

Petro-Carbon Paints for iron, tin, and wood.

Petro-Carbon Varnishes, black, for railroad cars, hardware, etc.

Petro-Carbon Japan for tin and iron ware.

Petro-Carbon Water-Proof Solution for saturating wood-pulp, paper, leather, etc.

Petro-Carbon for electrical insulation.

**PURE REFINED ASPHALTUM IN ALL ITS GRADES.**

PRICES AND SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

Union Oil Company of California, Santa Paula, California.

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## *California Ink Company's Petro-Carbon Printing Inks*

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**A Pound Sample of our No. 3 Book Ink forwarded by mail on receipt of 70 cents.**

**SANTA PAULA, CALIFORNIA.**



· PHILLIPS' ·



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To California, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, and all Western points, via the World's Fair Line, the

## GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE AND THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD, THE SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD.

Through broad gauge cars. Best service. Lowest rates. Leave Boston every Tuesday; Chicago every Thursday; Kansas City every Friday; Denver every Saturday, arriving at Sacramento and San Francisco every Monday; Los Angeles, San Diego, and Southern California points every Tuesday, and Washington and Oregon points every Tuesday. Pullman tourist sleepers; equipped with all necessary bedding, curtains, carpets, tables, etc.

## Remember EACH EXCURSION IS IN CHARGE OF A COMPETENT MANAGER,

And is run through to Sacramento, San Francisco, and Los Angeles. A porter with each car. East-bound Excursions from California to all points East leave Los Angeles every Tuesday, leave San Francisco and Sacramento every Wednesday, arriving at Denver Saturday; Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., Sunday; Chicago, Monday; Boston, Wednesday.

For twelve years past we have been engaged in conducting select parties overland. Our aim has been to secure for our patrons the *most comfort* possible, upon the *lowest priced* regularly issued railroad ticket.

To our success in accomplishing this we owe our present popularity.

Over **50,000** patrons of the past have invited us to refer to them. They are our best advertisers.

We seek only select people, and desire none but those who appreciate cleanliness and good deportment.

For full particulars in regard to these Excursions call on or address,

## A. PHILLIPS & CO.,



104 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

36 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.

138 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal.



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A CHOICE OF 3 ROUTES.

DINING CARS.

Pullman Buffet and Second-class Sleepers.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

*Family Excursions Personally Conducted.*

WELL-BALLASTED  
ROAD-BED.



SUPERIOR  
EQUIPMENT.

For information as to Routes, Rates, etc., please address any of the following representatives of the Southern Pacific Co.

**E. HAWLEY,**

Ass't Gen'l Traffic Mgr.,  
343 Broadway, NEW YORK, N. Y.

**W. G. NEIMYER,**

Gen'l Western Agent,  
204 S. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**W. C. WATSON,**

Gen'l Pass'r Agent,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

**JNO. M. CRAWLEY**

Ass't Gen'l Pass'r and Fr't Agt.,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**T. H. GOODMAN,**

General Passenger Agent, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



